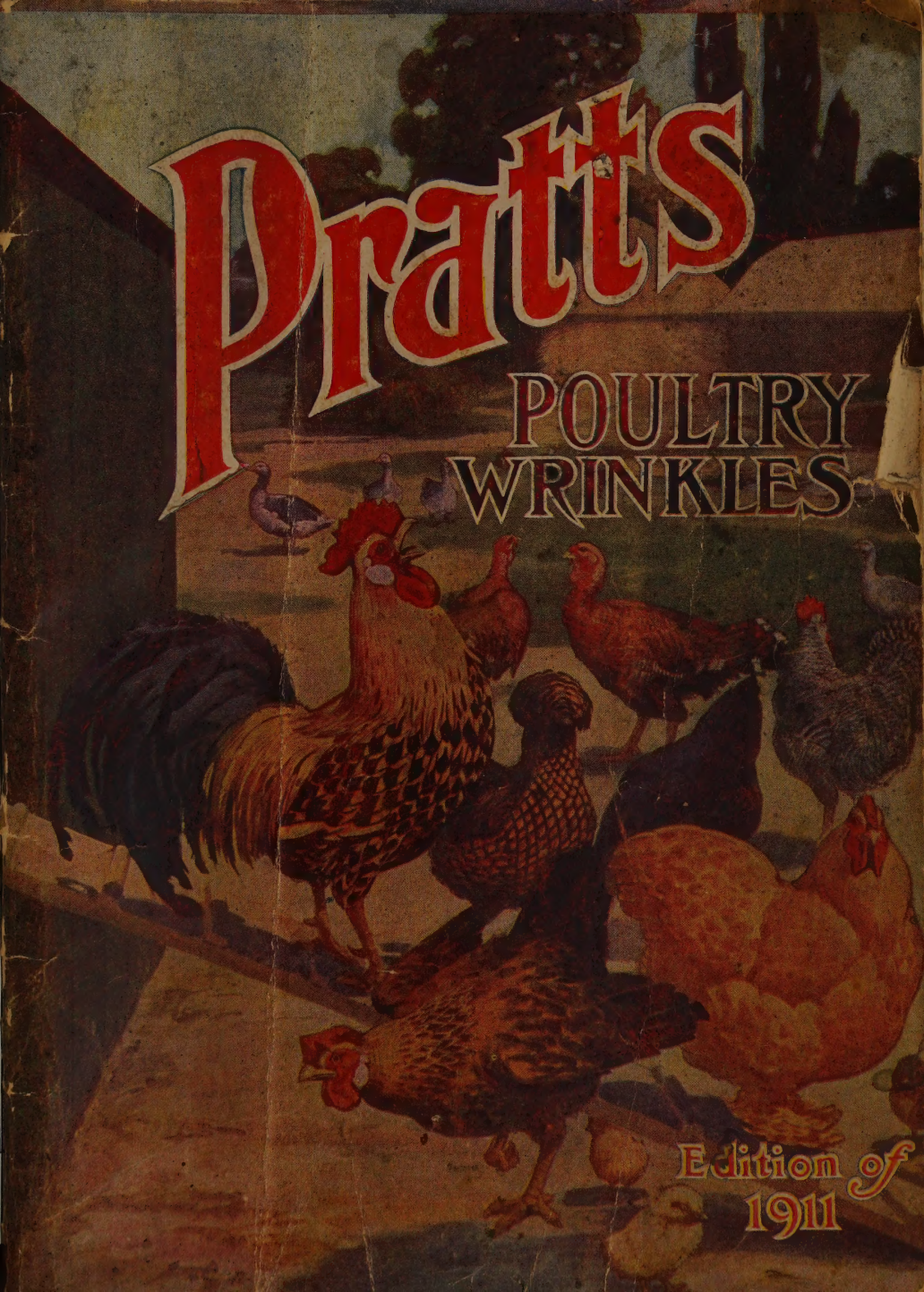


Pratts

POULTRY WRINKLES



Edition of
1911

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Poultry Wrinkles

A Practical Book

Containing the Most Improved Methods
for Making Poultry Pay

Valuable to the Beginner, the Farmer,
Small Poultry Man, and to the
Man who Raises Thousands of Chicks

THE RESULT OF THIRTY-NINE
YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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Poultry Keeping as a Profitable Investment

Poultry plus common sense will make many dollars grow where but one grew before

Every business, if properly conducted, will make money; and no business that we know of is more profitable than the keeping of Poultry.

But let no one imagine it can be done without work.

The poultryman of to-day must use plenty of common sense, keep up to the times, produce only the best and always be on the lookout to decrease his expenses and increase his profits. And it can be done.

A few years ago 20 cents a dozen was considered a good price for eggs; to-day many poultrymen (and we know of a department store) who sell guaranteed fresh eggs for 60 cents a dozen. They not only receive that price, but cannot supply the demand. Again, if you have prize-winning stock, you can receive from 2 dollars to 5 dollars for every setting of eggs. That pays. If you have the right goods you can get the money.

Let "first quality only" be your war cry. When a dollar was asked for a breeding hen in the early '80's it was considered a big price. To-day 200 dollars is thought cheap for a fine hen that has a record of over 200 eggs per year, and we are glad to pay 1 dollar each for her eggs.

There is money for the man, woman, boy or girl who has but a small flock, and there is a big profit for the larger poultry farms. We know of a farmer that now produces over one million eggs a year. That farm began with 100 fowls, but the owner used his brains, and it could not help growing. If you have a small flock now, read this book carefully and apply the methods that will make it pay more money.

If you are a beginner, remember that you must have a liking for poultry, that you must work hard, and never make the same mistake twice. The poultry and egg crop for 1910 was over \$600,000,000. How much of it will you get? Mr. Frank Freer, of Kearney, N. J., wrote us, saying: "My 20 White Leghorn Pullets laid 3427 eggs in 1906. They were raised and kept on a plot of ground 25 ft. by 60 ft. I use Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with the mash. The eggs were fertile and hatched well. After deducting cost of feed I made a clear profit of \$125 from 20 hens."

Ground and Location

A good location is first aid to success

The ideal location is high ground with sandy soil, convenient to a city or town. The closer to a station having express facilities, the better. Dampness is fatal to poultry. If your house is now in a low or damp locality, move it. In a cold climate a wind-break is necessary, and in all climates, shade in the runs is desirable. If the ground is stale or sour, plow deeply and sow oats or clover.

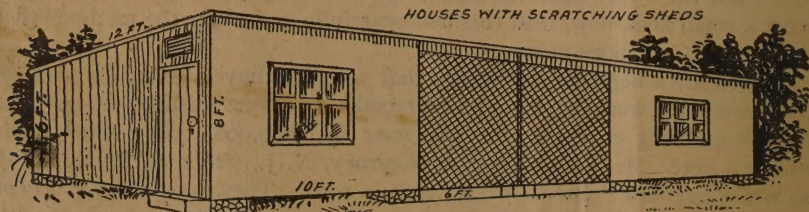
The house should always face the south and the runs slope gradually from it. Colony houses should be in a good pasture, which furnishes plenty of green stuff and bugs for the growing stock.

In starting a plant, never buy unless you are sure it has the right qualifications. Better rent with the privilege of buying.

Buildings

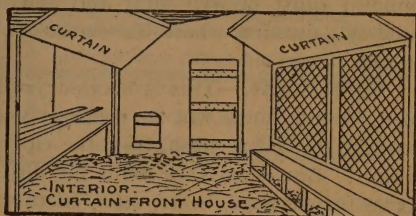
Good buildings are economical

Before building, study the question thoroughly, and then decide whether you will build small houses or large ones. Some authorities believe in small, others in large flocks. Both prove successful if rightly managed. We are rather partial to large houses and large flocks, especially as it saves time and labor. When building, remember that if the hens are not comfortable they won't lay. A house easily cleaned and properly ventilated is absolutely necessary. Let the house face the south, and it is best to have the floor raised about a foot or more from the ground. Use stone foundations. Barn boards, tongued and grooved, with posts about 3 in. by 4 in., are generally used, with roof of plain boards covered with a good water-proof felt or tar paper.



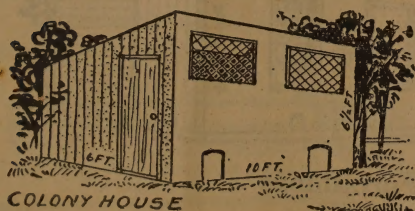
A house for 30 hens, that has proved successful, was 10 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, with a scratching shed 6 ft. wide attached. It is cheaper if two houses

are built at the same time with the scratching sheds between them. This house was 7 ft. high at the back and 8 ft. at the front. A good ventilation was used on the side and the doors were 2 ft. 4 in. wide and 6 ft. high. Windows were 3 ft. square. Many windows are now covered with canvas instead of glass. In fact, the Maine Experiment Station and many poultrymen advocate the curtain-front houses. In these houses the front is covered at night and during storms by a curtain, stretched on a frame, which when not needed is drawn up to the roof. The material used is 6 oz. duck, oiled. A similar curtain, not oiled, is used in front of the roosts at night. In cold climates the interior of the house should be covered with felt paper, or have a double wall, packed with saw-dust. On a larger poultry plant that is very successful each laying house is 14 ft. by 100 ft., in which 500 hens are kept.



Another successful poultryman believes in small houses each 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. long, having two stories; 6 layers are kept in each house. Success depends upon the man and not the system.

Colony Houses are of different sizes, from 4 ft. by 4 ft. ground floor and 4 ft. high to top of roof, to those 6 ft. by 10 ft. and 6 ft. high. The small size holds 50 chicks at the start, but as they mature, decrease the number. A 6 ft. by 10 ft. house will accommodate 100 to 200 growing chicks. Many colony houses are made out of piano-boxes.



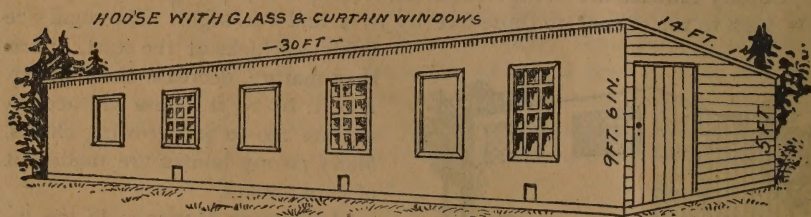
Incubator House.—As the incubating room should be kept at an even temperature, a good cellar makes an ideal place to house the incubators. This is frequently built under the Brooder House. Wherever you have incubators, see that the temperature and humidity can be kept under perfect control.

Brooder House.—When a large number of chicks are raised, this house is necessary. Brooder Houses are now successfully heated by the hot-water system. Have house 15 ft. wide and as long as necessary. The sections should be 3 ft. wide, separated by boards 9 in. to 12 in. high, then wire netting

reaching to the ceiling. The houses should be not less than 2 ft. wide and about 9 in. to 12 in. high. A cloth should be at the front, and another about 10 in. from the back.

Both the back-board and the top of the hovers should be removable. This building must be well built and well ventilated. The rear of the house is used as a nursery, where the chicks are placed when about three and a half to four weeks old.

Feed House.—This is necessary where large flocks are kept. One end of the laying house will do, if properly arranged. A large boiler is necessary, to heat water for mash, to make clover tea, and for the fowls to drink in winter. Bins should be built for different grains, etc., and a special place made for cabbage, beets, etc. In this house have a shelf or closet containing Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, Pratts Disinfectant, Pratts Roup Cure, Pratts Head Lice Ointment, Pratts Poultry Marker, Pratts French Killing Knife, Pratts Gape Worm Extractor, a Pratts Caponizing Set, and, of course, Pratts Poultry Regulator. We advise buying this in the large bags or pails, as you save money thereby. With this closet filled as above, you are ready for all emergencies, and it is the successful poultryman who is always prepared. H. A. Weld, Poultry Breeder, Greeley, Kan., recently wrote, stating: "I seldom have a case of real roup, as after any sudden change in the weather I put a little of Pratts Roup Cure in the fowls' drinking-water as a preventive, and it does the work every time."



The Inside Furnishings

Furnish for the Fowls' Comfort

Perches should be removable, 2 in. by 3 in., of white pine or hemlock, all on the same level, and about 2 ft. or 2½ ft. from the floor. Edges should be rounded. Paint all perches every two weeks with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, or Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Ten inches under the perches have a removable platform to catch the droppings. Clean daily if possible. In cold weather have a curtain hung in front of the perches. Sprinkle Pratts Liquid Lice Killer over dropping boards weekly.

Nests should be secluded, convenient, sufficient in number, roomy, and easily cleaned. Allow four nests to every 12 hens. A good size is from 12 to 16 in. square. Fill with straw, hay, grass, or excelsior. Renew once a month and dust weekly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. Don't neglect this.

Feeding Troughs should be 3 ft. long, 10 in. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. When fowls are through eating, hang up on side of house. Scald twice a week, using Pratts Dip and Disinfectant in the water. This size trough will do for 15 to 20 hens.



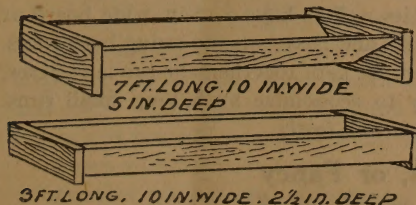
Hoppers are now used by many poultrymen and are excellent when dry food is used or when meat is always kept before the fowls. Before buying see the various kinds, and order the one that is of the simplest construction.

Drinking Fountains can now be purchased very reasonably, and are preferable to pans. Buy a Sanitary Drinking Fountain. They come in different sizes and are made of galvanized sheet steel, and no house is complete without them. They are easily cleaned and filled.

Grit Box is necessary in every house. Fasten to the wall about 6 in. from the floor. Many poultrymen now use hoppers for grit and shells.

Dust Bath should be provided. Make it 2 ft. deep and about 2 ft. square, larger if you have the space. Use in it fine ashes and dry dirt. Sprinkle Pratts Powdered Lice Killer in it and your hens will not be bothered with lice.

Litter.—Always have floor well covered with clean litter. It can be hay, straw, leaves, or grass. Frequently renew.

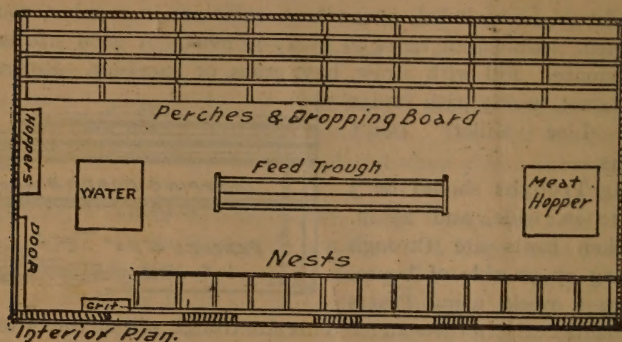


FEEDING TROUGH.

Trap Nests.—When you desire to breed from known good layers, these nests are indispensable. Many kinds are now on the market that are reasonable in price. With a little study, the poultryman can make his own.

Cages for Breeding Males.—

Most poultrymen, and, in fact, all should alternate the males. This subject is more fully discussed later on. These cages should measure 2 ft by 2 ft., 2 ft. high, with door covered with wire netting. They are built in four, six, or even more sections, and each section should be numbered.



The Run or Yards

Good scratching ground means health and eggs

Best results in egg production have been secured from yarded fowls. It also tends to make the flesh more tender. Naturally, young stock, for quick growth, should have free range if possible. Have as much natural growth, such as grass, shrubs, trees, etc., in the yard as possible. If bare, plant plum, cherry, apple, pear, peach, and mulberry trees. The runs should slope toward the south. The smaller the run the greater care must be used in keeping it clean. The best runs are divided into two sections. As the fowls occupy the one, the other is sown to clover, oats, etc., thus the soil is purified and the fowls have green food in abundance. All yards should contain a small shelter, and it is well to have wind-breaks of evergreens along one side. The runs should be frequently sprayed or sprinkled with 1 part of Pratts Dip to 100 parts water. This will prevent disease. Have fence of galvanized wire netting with graduated meshes from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the bottom to 3 in. at the top. Posts should be from 10 to 14 ft. apart, and it is well to have a 12-in.-wide board at the bottom of the wire. Brace all corners and have gates to swing both ways.

At a successful plant where 500 layers are kept together, the run is $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, thickly covered with trees. Don't try to economize by having small runs. Have at least 100 square feet of run for each fowl.

Flesh, Eggs, or Fancy

There is money in each and all

In starting your plant, or improving your old one, decide whether you intend to have an egg farm, raise broilers and roasters, or breed fancy stock.

The three can be combined successfully, and is the best way for the small poultryman.

The most money made by poultrymen to-day is in selling eggs. Eggs are

always in demand. The best egg producers are generally said to be the single-comb White Leghorns. But the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds all show records, and have the advantage over the Leghorns by carrying more flesh, thus making better broilers.

The "Laying Type" is found in all breeds, but especially among the Mediterranean. Good layers have small heads, prominent eyes, slender necks, and the bodies long and wedge shaped. They are vigorous, active, and always in search of food. In the Australian Egg-laying Contest, 6 Black Langshan hens laid 1481 eggs in one year, 247 eggs per hen. Trap nesting, careful breeding, good feed,



and Pratts Poultry Regulator will make good layers out of any breed. Light Brahmas and the Games have excellent meat, and are fine table fowls. The Brahma lays a very large brown egg. The Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds are all good general purpose fowls. They mature early and make excellent broilers. Study the market and choose your breed accordingly. Some cities, like New York, prefer white eggs; Philadelphia pays the highest prices for brown eggs.

If you can raise a strain of particularly fine birds of any variety—birds noted for shape, color, and egg-producing qualities—you can sell their eggs for 2 to 10 dollars a setting, and receive your own price for stock. Any breed properly bred and fed will pay. R. M. Pierce, of Edgewood, R. I., recently stated: "My 16 hens which were given Pratts Poultry Regulator laid 2734 eggs last year, an average of 171 eggs per hen. They laid best during the *cold months*."

Breeding

Breed Thoroughbreds, Blood Tells

The practical man breeds for quick maturity, larger quantities of good flesh, large egg production, good health and vigor. A fancier strives for form and color. Trap nest your flock and breed only from fine specimens and good layers and you will soon have a fine thoroughbred strain.

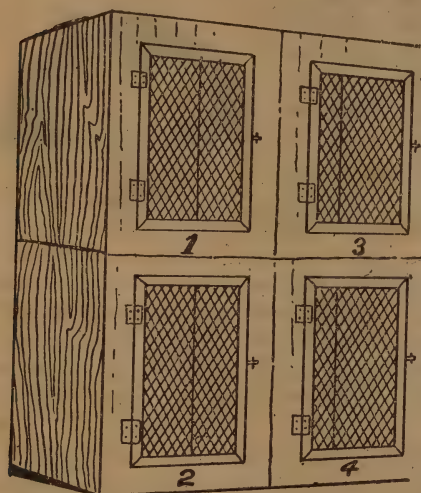
A two-year-old male bred to a year old female will give good results.

Another good mating is to mate a fine cock to a tested hen. Then breed the best *pullets* from that mating to the original cock and the *cockerels* to the original hen. The best of these pullets can also be bred with the best cockerels.

Much common sense must be used in mating.

All good breeders now alternate the males and greater fertility is the result.

There are several ways of doing this. On one large farm the cocks are kept in cages in the laying room where the hens can be seen. As many cocks as are needed are allowed to run with the hens for three days, then taken out,



Cages for Breeding Males

and put in cages for three days; when they are taken to another house for three days, and so on. As soon as the one set is taken out, a new set is put in. Another way is to have four sets of cocks to three houses. Alternate the cocks each week. That allows the cocks each three weeks with the hens and one week of rest.

This alternating usually begins in January and ends in June.

Do not breed from deformed or overfat hens or from cocks that are overweight.

Always feed the breeding stock well, giving a variety with plenty of greens, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. It is said cockerels on yearling hens throw the largest per-

centage of pullets. The sooner the eggs go into the incubator after being laid the better the hatch will be.

Do not use the eggs until the fourth day after mating.

Do not expect prize birds from cheap eggs, or eggs shipped from a distance to hatch as well as eggs from your own hens. W. F. Danks, Hailstone Poultry Farm, Ellenwood, Millarville, Calgary, Canada, says: "I have raised chickens in England, Manitoba, and Alberta, and have yet to see my first sick fowl. I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator right along and consider that it alone is responsible for the good health of my birds."

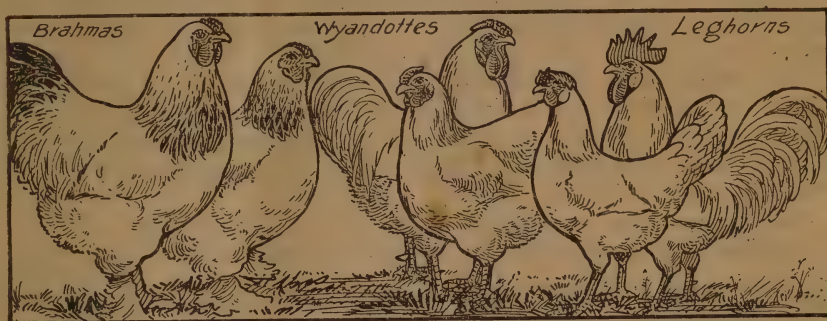
The Different Breeds

Every breed has its champion

All poultrymen should own "The American Standard of Perfection"; this book gives color, shape, and weight of different breeds recognized as standard.

Among the most popular breeds now are the White Leghorns, Wyandottes,

Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, and Games, although every breed has its friends. Games are rapidly forging to the front on account of fine eating qualities.



The **American Class** are an all-round general purpose breed, laying good-sized brown eggs, have excellent meat, sit well, mature early, and are hardy. They are the Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, the Golden, Silver, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Dominiques, and Buckeyes.

The **Asiatic Class** are noted for large size, as layers of large brown eggs, and for good quality of their meat. This class consists of Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins, Black and White Langshans.



The **Mediterranean Class** are hardy and non-sitters, and are noted, especially the White Leghorns, for great egg production. They lay a white egg. They are the White, Brown, Buff, Black, and Silver Duckwing Leghorns;

Black and White Minorcas; White-faced Black Spanish; Blue Andalusians, and Mottled Anconas.

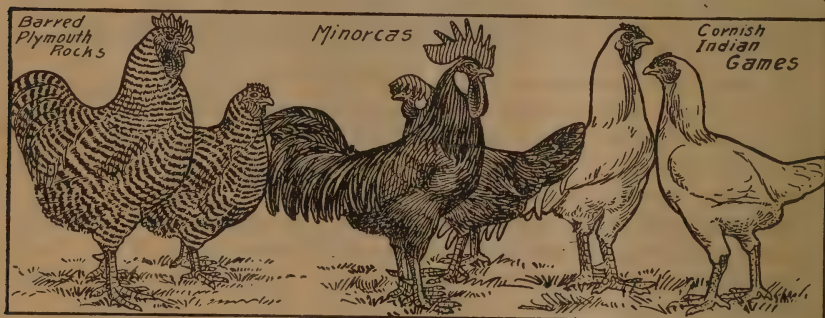
The **English Class** consist of the White, Silver-gray, and colored Dorking; Red Caps and Black; White and Buff Orpingtons. Of these, the Orpingtons are making great strides in this country and they are a good all-round purpose breed.

The **Polish Class**, the show birds, are the White-crested Black; Bearded Golden; Bearded White; Buff Laced; Non-bearded Golden; Non-bearded Silver, and Non-bearded White. They are beautiful birds and lay well.

The **Dutch Class**.—Golden Spangled; Silver Spangled; Golden Penciled; White and Black Hamburgs.

The **French Class** are the Houdans, Crevecœurs, and La Fleche.

Games and Game Bantam Class are the Black Breasted Red; Brown Red;



Golden Duckwing; Silver Duckwing; Birchin; Red Pyle; White and Black Games, and the same varieties of Game Bantams.

The **Oriental Games and Bantam Class** are the Cornish and White Indians; Sumatras; Malays, and Malay Bantams.

The **Oriental Bantam Class** are the Golden and Silver Seabrights; White and Black Rose-comb; White Booted, Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochin; Black Tailed White and Black Japanese; Bearded White, Buff Laced and Non-bearded Polish.

The **Miscellaneous Class** are the Silkies, Sultans, Campines, and Frizzles.

Incubation

Understand your incubator from top to bottom

The first requisite for successful incubation is good, fertile eggs from healthy stock. To secure these give your breeding stock daily Pratts Poultry Regulator, and your chicks will be vigorous and develop quickly.

Eggs laid at home hatch better than those sent from a distance. Do not expect eggs to hatch as well in winter and early spring as they do in April and May. Always allow eggs shipped from a distance to stand fifteen to twenty-four hours before beginning incubation. Remember the fresher the eggs the better. Eggs intended for incubation should be turned daily.

For raising not over 200 chicks yearly, the natural or hen method is the best, but when thousands are hatched, the incubator must be used. Hens will hatch and raise more chickens in proportion to eggs set than incubators and brooders.

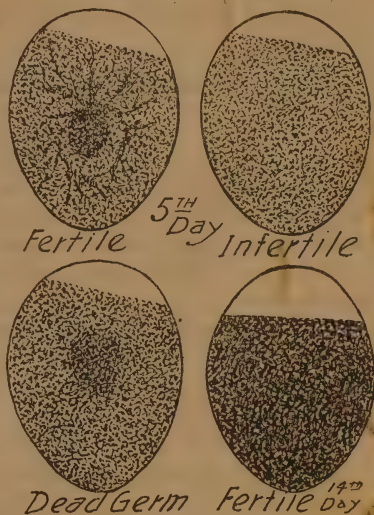
Use only quiet and gentle hens for setting. Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are excellent. Place the hens in a separate room, fitted with a dust bath, clean water, and grit; and feed whole corn. Dust the hens regularly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. Be gentle with the hens and don't disturb them more than necessary. Have large roomy nests. Clean eggs that have become dirty in the nest by using a woolen cloth moistened in warm water. Do not shake the eggs. Set three hens at a time and at end of week, after testing, put all fertile eggs under the two hens, resetting the extra bird.

If Pratts Powdered Lice Killer is used regularly, and the house kept clean, you will have no trouble with lice. Test eggs on fifth or sixth day with a good tester. Fertile egg will look like illustration, while infertile egg will be perfectly clear.

If germ has died, a dark cloudy mass will be seen. The second test can be made from the twelfth to fourteenth day. All fertile eggs will have air sac large and balance clouded. The eggs will chip on nineteenth or twentieth day, and chick will emerge on twentieth or twenty-first day.

A very successful poultryman that we know, who uses incubators only, never tests before the fourteenth day. Has second test on the eighteenth day, then eggs are not disturbed. In using incubators, buy a good one and follow directions, use common sense and carefully study each hatch. Keep records. Have temperature and humidity under perfect control.

Run the incubator several days before putting the eggs in it. If your



machine has not an artificial turning shelf, have a table, with revolving castors, on which to turn the eggs. Have a tag on each machine stating day and hour the incubation began, kind and number of eggs. Have spaces to be filled in when eggs were turned, when tested, number removed, and number hatched. All breeders now believe in plenty of moisture, and many use an earthen pan filled with water under the lamp.

When hatch is over, thoroughly clean incubator, and prepare for another lot of eggs. Mrs. A. E. Stearnes, Winthrop, N. Y., recently stated: "Pratts Poultry Regulator has no equal. I give it daily in the mash and have not had a sick or lazy fowl. I have 64 strong, healthy little chicks which get a small portion of Pratts Poultry Regulator each day. They are gaining much faster than in any previous year when I did not use Pratts Poultry Regulator."

Brooding and Feeding the Little Chicks

A test for every poultryman

Never remove a chick from the nest until it is thoroughly dry. A weak chick can be revived by pouring down its throat a few drops of warm milk. Dust the hen with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer and place her and the chicks in a clean coop. Give no food for at least two days. Then feed every two hours for the first two days, then three times a day. A good first feed is granulated oats. Have from the first fine grit on the floor for them to pick; also clean water to drink. Many of the large poultry farms begin their chicks on a good commercial chick food and give this for six weeks. After the fifth day throw a good part of their feed in litter made out of wheat chaff or fine-cut hay or straw. Do not overfeed, use common sense. Watch the chicks.

If you do not use a chick feed, give the first week nothing but granulated oats or pinhead oatmeal, with plenty of fine grit. The second week, oatmeal, crushed wheat, and millet seed, and the third week, fine cracked corn and crushed oatmeal. About this time give a little fine cut beef scraps daily. Give greens, cut up fine, daily.

Another excellent feed for little chicks is chick bread. This is made of cornmeal and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Use two ounces of the Regulator with every pound of meal. Ground oats can also be added. Mix with sour milk. Crumble fine before feeding and give them fresh milk and fresh water to drink.

Some poultrymen give nothing but stale bread toasted and crushed fine with rolled oats. Thousands of chicks are raised yearly on scalded cornmeal and bran fed crumbly. As the chicks become older a good feed is composed

IF YOU WANT

your little chicks to quickly become big egg producers, start giving them Pratts Poultry Regulator with their first meal. It will positively make them grow fast and give them strong constitutions, and enable them to start laying early. Pratts Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to do this.

of fine middlings, wheat bran, cornmeal, and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with milk.

An almost perfect ration is composed of hard-boiled eggs, 1 part; animal meal, 2 parts; cracked corn, 4 parts; cracked wheat, 4 parts; granulated oats, 4 parts; all boiled with a small amount of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Feed it crumbly. With this give plenty of green food, such as lettuce, sliced onions, grass clippings, cabbage, etc., and always keep before them clean water, fine grit, and crushed charcoal. Make the little chicks exercise by throwing cracked corn in clean litter.

Brooder chicks should be fed the same as the other chicks, but care must be taken in keeping the brooder clean, dry, and well ventilated. On this subject Mr. Jas. M. Young, of Norwich, Conn., says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is a wonderful remedy. Out of 60 young chicks hatched this year I raised 59. I had *not one sick chicken*, the one I lost got hurt. Finer, healthier chickens I never saw."

The death-rate among chicks, which at times reach appalling figures, is frequently caused by lice, dampness, overcrowding, and improper food.

Lice can be prevented by having the nest and hen, during incubation, dusted with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, and having the pens and brooders thoroughly clean before putting in the chicks. For **head lice** on chicks use Pratts Head Lice Ointment. There is nothing better. It has saved thousands of chicks and will save yours. As soon as you see a chick mope, examine it for lice. Dr. A. C. Brown, Secretary Board of Health, Mosells, Mo., says "Pratts Poultry Lice Killer is the most meritorious preparation of its kind I have ever sold or tried. It certainly destroys the lice."

Dampness causes leg weakness and diarrhea. Have all coops and brooders clean, dry, well ventilated, and exposed to the sun. The sun is a great purifier.

Overcrowding is often the cause of death. See that pens and brooders

A GOOD MASH

Mix 2 lbs. of Pratts Poultry Regulator with 100 lbs. of any good Mash, wet or dry. A Good Mash supplies fat and protein—a balanced ration,

AND

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR

acts as a digestive, and the fowls can get along with less feed if it is used regularly. It is a mild, stimulating tonic, safe to use. A guaranteed egg producer. Prevents disease.

are so built that the weak chicks cannot be pushed in a corner and crushed. Never handle little chicks more than necessary.

At most farms the chicks are moved to colony houses when six weeks old. They are then given free range. Many do not feed till almost noon—leaving the young chicks hustle in the morning among the grass for bugs, etc. In the morning late mash should be given in a feeding trough inside the house and at 5 o'clock grain consisting of two parts wheat to one part cracked corn scattered on the ground near the house. Good grit and fresh water should always be before them. Supply coal ashes for them. They enjoy scratching in it.

Feeding Pullets and Cockerels

Always separate the pullets and cockerels as soon as sex can be determined. The pullets that are intended for layers should be kept in colony houses until removed to the laying houses. Feed daily a good mash with Pratts Poultry Regulator added, and a grain ration of two parts wheat to one of corn. Supply good grit, shells, and fresh water. Give green cut bone or meat scraps daily.

The cockerels that are intended for breeders should be put in houses with a good-sized run attached. Give plenty of greens and feed similar to the pullets.

Broilers

Cockerels and pullets that are intended for broilers are usually moved direct from brooder to fattening pen. It takes from eight to ten weeks to raise

a squab broiler weighing about three-quarters of a pound. Many are raised in brooders which are kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. Squab broilers sell best in January and February. The ordinary broiler weighs from a pound and a half to two pounds in weight, and sells at a good figure from March to June, although they can be marketed at any time. The body should be short, deep, and well rounded, with yellow skin.

There are many ways of feeding. Give 2 parts of corn to 1 of wheat early in the morning; at 10 green food, and in the afternoon a mash composed of equal parts of wheat middlings, oil meal, and gluten meal. Four times as much of ground oats and cornmeal; then add a good quantity of wheat bran and either green cut bone or beef scraps. With this Pratts Poultry Regulator according to directions. Another excellent way is simply to feed three times a day a mash composed of four parts wheat middlings, twelve parts cornmeal, one part oil or gluten meal, with four parts beef scraps, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Vary the diet by using green cut bone instead of the beef scraps and give plenty of green food.

Another successful feed is cheap oatmeal cooked in skimmed milk with cracked corn and green food. This is fed four times daily and once a day Pratts Poultry Regulator is added. Give plenty of fresh water and have good grit and shells on hand.

Some raisers mix milk with mash, others use water. Lately some have been using about a pint of cheap molasses to four or five quarts of water. This is mixed with the mash.

Feed fowls all they will eat up clean, then remove troughs. Keep the fowl in a pen or small yard. Try different ways of feeding and watch results. H. Arnold, of Wellington, New Zealand, says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is very good, it makes the fowls *lay in the winter* and is very useful for rearing young chickens, *keeping them from disease* and it makes *larger birds*"

"Roasting" Fowls

A "soft roaster" weighs four pounds and a "large roaster" four and a half to five pounds. They should be ready for market at from four to six months of age. Birds hatched in April and May make roasters when they are in demand.

Ten days before marketing, confine in pens and give plenty of green food, a mash similar to what is given broilers and three parts corn to one part oats and whole wheat.

Another good ration is to feed night and morning cornmeal mixed with milk, with a little salt. At noon whole corn and wheat. Also give clover, green cut bone, and vegetables. J. C. Greeve, Speers, Pa., in a recent letter,

says: "Since starting to use Pratts Poultry Regulator have obtained astonishing results. Its real worth is showing up in the general appearance of the fowls, giving them bright red combs and fine plumage. As an egg producer it is a world beater."

Capons

Capons are males that have had their generative organs removed. It improves the quality of the flesh and the fowl grows much larger. They are greatly in demand at high prices.

Caponizing is done when the bird is two or three months old. Pratts Caponizing Sets at \$2.50 and \$3.00 are the best that can be bought. With each set there are full directions.

Caponizing is easily and quickly done and it pays well for the little trouble. Capons sell best in February, but are in demand from January to April. The best prices are paid for birds weighing nine to ten pounds.

A good feed to fatten Capons is composed of 100 pounds of oatmeal, Graham flour and cornmeal, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and 3 pounds of melted tallow mixed with skimmed milk. Feed this twice a day, adding two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator when it is given in the morning. Give them plenty of green stuff and keep good grit, charcoal, and fresh water always before them.

Feed and Feeding

Do not overfeed

Feed to supply new flesh, repair waste, and to give heat. A balanced ration is one which builds up the fowls and keeps them in a perfect condition, and the ration must of necessity be graded as to what is wanted—flesh or eggs.

The feed should always be of a good quality, given in a sufficient quantity; mash fed in clean troughs and grain thrown only among clean litter. Exercise is absolutely necessary, and beware of damp, wet, unclean, and badly ventilated houses. Never buy damaged grain, and give your fowls a variety. **Wheat** is the best grain for poultry and when cracked is good for young chicks, used, of course, with other feed. Bran and wheat middlings are good for the mash. **Corn** is good in cold weather and for fattening. It may be fed whole, on the cob, or cracked. Cornmeal is used in the mash. Buckwheat and barley are good for a change. Oats is excellent. Ground oats is used in the mashes. Oatmeal and rolled oats are fed to young chicks with success. Peas and beans, either ground or cracked, millet and sunflower seed are all first

class. Stale bread is relished when soaked in milk or water. Skimmed milk is excellent to mix with the mash. Animal food is necessary. All scraps from the table should be saved, and beef scraps and boiled liver should be frequently mixed with the mash. Every poultry raiser should have a **bone cutter**. There is nothing better for fowls than fresh cut bone, which should be given three times a week, about an ounce to each fowl. **Green food** is a necessity. Green cut clover should be mixed with the mash every day in winter, while lawn clippings, grass, and clover should be given in summer, especially if the fowls are yarded. **Sprouted oats** is an ideal winter green feed, and is now much used.

Place the oats in a water-tight receptacle, cover with warm water, and leave stand for about twenty-four hours. Then empty into a box that will allow the water to escape. Wet twice a day with warm water until the oats has sprouted a quarter of an inch. Then spread oats, about an inch deep, in boxes. Sprinkle twice daily until it is about five inches in length. Then feed.

Vegetables, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, and apples are healthy and much relished. Potatoes and turnips should be cooked and mixed in the mash. They are fattening. **Linseed meal** should be given frequently in the proportion of 1 part meal to 20 parts grain or mash. It is very good during the molting season.

Grit is necessary. It should be clean, sharp, and hard. Crushed oyster shells should be kept always before the fowls. Broken plaster and old mortar should be in the yard where the fowls can get it when wanted. Have pure water continually within reach of the fowls. Put crushed charcoal in the mash or have a box filled with it. It is excellent for digestion.

Feed at regular hours. Twice a day is usually sufficient, but at noon throw a few handfuls of grain among the litter. For producing eggs, an excellent morning mash is composed of cornmeal, bran, ground meat, ground oats, oil cake meal, and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with a pot of cooked vegetables. If you have no vegetables, pour boiling water over cut clover at night, let it stand until morning, then mix with mash. Give a little wheat thrown in the litter at noon and corn and wheat at night. A handful for each fowl. The quantity of mash to be given can only be decided by trial. Feed all they will eat up clean. Feed the mashes crumbly, never sloppy. Three times a week give green cut bone, an ounce to each bird. On the days the bone is given, mix no meat with the mash. In preparing your mashes mix with good common sense.

Another egg ration is wheat, bran, cornmeal, ground oats, meat meal, cut clover, and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with hot water or milk

Another recommended ration is corn, ground oats, wheat bran, fine midlings, and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with hot water or milk. With this give beef scraps three times a week and green cut bone three times a week and cut clover daily. The grain ration with this should be wheat, oats, and cracked corn. L. Weidel, of Stroudsburg, Pa., says: "I am using Pratts Poultry Regulator, and would *use no other*. During February of this year, the shortest month, my 32 chickens laid 553 eggs."

Many poultrymen now use a dry mash and keep it before the birds all the time. A good dry mash is composed of 20 lbs. wheat bran, 10 lbs. cornmeal, 10 lbs. linseed meal, 10 lbs. of beef scraps and add Pratts Poultry Regulator, allowing 1 oz. of the Regulator to each 15 birds, daily. With this give a morning feed of corn, oats, and wheat fed in deep litter, also give green food daily.

A good ration for producing flesh is to feed night and morning cornmeal mixed with milk, a little salt, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. At noon whole corn and wheat. Give also green cut bone, clover, and vegetables.

Fowls to be fattened should be kept in small pens. In England and France fowls are fattened by the "Cramming" process, and it is done either by hand, funnel, or machine. Soft food only is used. Melted fat is usually mixed with it.

No matter what you feed, give your fowls Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. It is composed of roots, herbs, and barks, so blended as to make a perfect regulator, tonic and stimulant, suitable for the constitution of poultry. It overcomes the difficulties met by every poultryman by regulating the blood, bowels, and digestive organs of all fowls. Thus it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscles, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers, and fertile eggs. It stands unrivalled as an egg producer and where it is regularly used the hens lay throughout the year. It prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg eating, and unnatural habits. Turkey raising is made easy when it is used, and ducks, geese, pigeons, and guineas should be given it regularly.

Pratts Poultry Regulator is used by successful poultrymen throughout the world, and, although imitated, it has never been equalled.

Mr. James F. Sargent, of Concord, N. H., says: "Before using Pratts Poultry Regulator my 32 hens laid in two months 687 eggs. I then gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and the next two months they laid 1030 eggs, and 12 hens were setting the last month. The weather was cold and unfavorable and I credit all the increase to the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator."

Feeding at the Maine Experimental Station

This station at Arono has done much to benefit poultrymen, and it is well to study their methods. Naturally, we must do that which is most suitable for our individual plants, but certain methods can be used on any poultry farm.

At Arono, oyster shells, dry cracked bone, grit, and charcoal are kept in slatted troughs, before the fowls continually. In winter 5 pounds of clover hay, cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lengths, is fed, dry, daily to each 100 fowls.

For the laying pullets they have a dry mash in open hoppers constantly before them. It varies with the different months.

In September it consists of 300 pounds bran and 100 pounds each of cornmeal, middlings, and meat scraps. In October but 200 pounds of bran is used, and 100 pounds of gluten meal added to the 100 pounds each of cornmeal, middlings, and meat scraps. November same as October with 50 pounds of linseed meal added.

December same as October. January same as November. From this time on the 50 pounds of linseed meal is alternated each month.

With this is given to each 100 hens, early in the morning, a dry grain feed. For every 100 hens, 4 quarts of whole corn is scattered on the litter.

At 10 o'clock, 2 quarts of wheat and 2 quarts of oats are given in the same manner.

The litter at Arono is 6 to 8 inches deep on the floor, and consists of dry pine shavings and straw.

The shavings are spread on the floor of the pen to a depth of 5 inches. Straw is then placed on top. This combination has proved very good. It is changed every three months.

The cocks, hens, and cockerels kept for breeding purposes are given the same litter, whole grain, food, as the laying pullets. The dry mash given consists of 400 pounds bran, 50 pounds cornmeal, 50 pounds middlings, and 100 pounds meat scraps. The breeding hens at Arono are mated about the first of February.

Killing

All fowls should be confined and fed on nourishing feed from one to two weeks before killing. Kill by making a cut across the roof of the mouth where the slit shows, then finish by a quick thrust into the spinal cord at the base of the brain. The best knife to use is Pratts French Killing Knife or Pratts Angular Knife. Dry picked poultry sells best and they should be plucked perfectly clean. Capons should have the feathers left on the head, neck, tips of wings, and tails.

Marketing the Products

Good goods are always in demand.

The most profitable way of marketing your product is: (1) to private families; (2) to restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses; (3) to city markets; (4) to stores; (5) to commission houses; (6) to cold-storage plants. Always have your eggs clean and fresh and your poultry dressed in an attractive manner.

Eggs, all of uniform size, should be packed a dozen in a box. Seal the box and stamp on it the day the eggs were laid. For eggs not over twenty-four hours old you can easily receive from 40 to 60 cents a dozen. Get a list of names and write to each, saying you will deliver eggs not over twenty-four hours old, and you will soon have more customers than you can supply.

Eggs for fancy trade should be non-fertile. If you raise fancy stock, advertise your stock and eggs in a good poultry paper. A successful poultryman always has something for sale. Have eggs in fall and winter when the prices are highest. Squab broilers bring best prices from January to April. They weigh about 2 pounds a pair. Regular broilers, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds a pair, are in demand from April to September. Roasters up to 5½ to 6 pounds are always salable, but bring best prices from January to April. Capons sell all the year, but bring best prices in February. The season is from November to June. Old fowls sell best for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year trade. All birds for the Jewish market must be shipped alive. The Jewish trade demands large fat fowls weighing 8 or 9 pounds.

Keep a memorandum of every article you market, and see that you give the best and receive the highest price. There are customers everywhere who are anxious to get the best and will pay well for it. It is part of your business to find them. Mr. Robert G. Heath, South Milwaukee, Wis., says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator makes hens lay when eggs are high. There is nothing like it. We would not keep chickens without it."

Selling Feathers

Manufacturers of bedding purchase feathers, and clean, assorted ones are always in demand.

Hen feathers range from 3½ to 7 cents a pound. Solid white feathers bring a higher price than mixed or colored feathers.

Duck feathers bring from 25 to 30 cents a pound.

Turkey feathers, from the body, bring 3 to 6 cents a pound; while the stiff feathers, from the wing and tail, bring from 7 to 10 cents a pound.

Molting

To produce winter eggs it is necessary that the fowls molt early, otherwise the production of new feathers in cold weather is such a drain that the hens will not lay before spring.

To force the molt, in the beginning or middle of August, feed mature hens sparingly for two weeks, giving plenty of green food and daily with the mash linseed meal, sunflower seed, and Pratts Poultry Regulator, and allow but little exercise, then give a large ration, mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat, oats, green cut bone, linseed meal, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Provide shade and give plenty of cool, fresh water. Where this principle has been followed, 30 days after the beginning of the test the molt was over, and the hens ready for winter laying. Always separate the sexes during molting. Mr. H. W. Corbett, of Annapolis, Canada, says: "I have a flock of 35 Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets. I put 5 in a separate house and gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator. In *February* the 5 pullets produced 116 eggs or 23 to 24 each. The other 30, without having Pratts, produced 461 eggs or 15 to 16 each. I then fed these 30 Pratts Poultry Regulator, and in ten days my hens increased 50 per cent. in laying. I consider Pratts Poultry Regulator the best on the market."

Egg Tests

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell and will sink in water.

Fresh eggs have a lime-like surface on the shell.

Good eggs look clean and golden when held to the light, while bad eggs look dark and spotted.

Thin shells are caused by lack of grit, lime, clover, etc., among the hens.

Eggs that have been packed in bran for a time smell, and taste musty.

The fresh egg, when boiled, will stick to the shell, while one older will peel off smoothly. A fresh egg will beat to a froth easier than a stale one.

Preserving Eggs

Up to the present time the best known way to preserve eggs is by the water-glass method. Only fresh laid eggs should be used, and, if packed in the proper way, they remain fresh for six months.

Water-glass (silicate sodium) costs from \$1.00 to \$1.10 a gallon. Use one gallon of water-glass to ten gallons of water. Boil the water for five minutes and then allow it to cool. Mix the two together and put in stone jars or crocks. Put in the fresh eggs carefully, cover over to keep out the air, and set the jar in a cool place, but not where it will freeze. One gallon of water-glass when diluted with the boiled water will keep 100 dozen eggs.

Poultry Markers and Leg Bands

All poultrymen should mark their poultry. Pratts Philadelphia Marker costs but 25 cents, and Pratts Duplex Marker is also sold at the same price.

Leg bands are used by all fanciers and successful breeders. It is a sure way of telling the value of every fowl. Pratts Leg Bands are easy to put on and they stay there; 100 bands numbered from 1 to 100, cost but 80 cents.

Turkeys

There is money in raising turkeys, but they require much care and must have a large range over which to roam. Breeding birds should be fed on oats, corn, and wheat, have plenty of raw vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, etc., and ground meat and fresh cut bone. Mix Pratts Poultry Regulator with their feed.

One male is sufficient for 15 females. The breeding hen should be at least two years old; three years is better. Turkey hens usually begin to lay in

March. A setting consists of 7 eggs. After the brood is hatched, confine the hen for a week in the coop. Have a run enclosed by a foot wide board or a low fence for the young turkeys. Give the same ration as for young chicks. Never overfeed, and do not give sloppy feed. Never let them out in the morning until the dew is off the grass. The great death-rate of young turkeys is blamed on certain grasses that they eat, which to them is poison. Until they feather and red appears in their faces keep them in a large run. After that they can roam at will. Hen turkeys sell more readily than gobblers, and medium-sized carcasses sell best in market.



The proper way to kill a turkey is to tie its feet together, hang on a pole, then cut the throat and allow to bleed freely. Dry pick, allowing the head and wings to remain. After picking, dip in hot water and then in cold; this gives the skin a fresher look.

Turkey breeding stock should be changed every three years.

The different varieties are Bronze, White, Narragansett, Buff, State, and Black.

Guineas

Guinea fowls are easy to keep, are great foragers, and by their shrill cry are excellent to frighten away hawks, crows, and thieves. There is a steady demand for them as table birds. The flesh is dark, having the flavor of a wild fowl. Their eggs are small, but rich. It is best to set guinea eggs under chickens. The young are easy to raise.

We advise all our customers to raise guineas. They prefer to seek their own food in the meadows and grasses; they do not scratch, and eat any quantities of bugs. Feed them twice a day, with a ration as mentioned for hens. The two popular varieties are the Pearl and White.

Ducks

Ducks are profitable. They can be sold, dressed, at a large profit as soon as they weigh 4 or 5 pounds. Their eggs are always in demand. Ducks are very hardy; the eggs are fertile, hatch well either under hens or in an incubator, and the ducklings are easy to raise. Ducks grow more rapidly than any other fowl and make early broilers when prices are high. The feathers are also a source of profit.

For breeding purposes use ducks that are hatched in March or April. For hatching, the eggs should be clean, but not washed. If hatched in an incubator, test on the seventh day. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days.

Their first meal should be cornmeal and bread crumbs moistened and fed crumbly. Have fine grit for them from the first. After third day, feed cornmeal, ground oats, and wheat bran mixed with water, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. After the first week give ground meat mixed with their feed three times a week. Give plenty of chopped grass, clover hay, cabbage, etc., daily. After the second week give cooked vegetables, ground grain and meat, with Pratts Poultry Regulator and cracked corn and wheat daily.

When forcing for market, feed four times a day. They are large eaters and are ready for market when seven to ten weeks old. Never let ducks run with chickens. They need plenty of drinking water. Have the fountains near the feeding troughs. A good duck will lay from 120 to 150 eggs a year. Keep them in the house until 9 o'clock or they will lay their eggs



*Pekin
Duck*

in the grass or water. One drake is sufficient for six ducks. The houses and runs of ducks should be kept clean. Use whitewash and disinfectant regularly with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer or Pratts Dip. The best breed for general purposes is the Pekin.



The different breeds are Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, East Indian, Crested, Indian Runner, Muscovy, and Swedish.

Geese

Geese can be raised at little expense and are always in demand. The goose will lay two sets of about 12 eggs each, and if well fed the lay will be increased. Goose feathers are a source of profit. If live birds are plucked, do so only about four times a year and never when the bird is laying, in cold weather, or when they are not "ripe." When "ripe" they pick easy and are dry at the quill end. Never pluck when the quill end is wet or bloody.

The different breeds of geese are Toulouse, Embdem, African, Chinese, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian.

Pigeons

All poultrymen should have a flock of pigeons. A room 8 by 10 ft. with a wire enclosed fly 10 ft. high, 35 ft. long, and 8 ft. wide, will accommodate 50 pairs. The best variety to keep for squab raising is the straight Homer. They are large, healthy, active, and fine breeders. Feed twice a day. The best feed is wheat, cracked corn, peas, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in the morning and cracked corn, peas, and millet in the evening. Rice and hemp are good. Give them green food. Always have fresh, clean water for them to drink and have water for them to bathe in three times a week. Look out for lice. Spray or sprinkle the house weekly with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer. Keep the house clean, whitewash frequently and sprinkle lime on the floor, then sand. Good, sharp grit is needed. Squabs should be ready for market when four weeks old and then weigh 8 pounds to the dozen. An excellent way to give Pratts Poultry Regulator to pigeons is to mix 4 tablespoonfuls in 4 quarts of cornmeal. Mix with water and bake. When stale, crumble and feed. Mix a small quantity of the Regulator in the drinking water. Pigeons breed in pairs and when mated are usually faithful to each other until separated by death. To distinguish between the male and female requires close

observation. The female is usually smaller, the eyes are milder, and has a feminine look about the head.

The best birds for practical purposes are the Homer, Dragon, Duchesse, and the Runt. The common pigeons crossed with Antwerps make good squabs.

The following is an extract from the November, 1909, issue of the *National Squab Magazine*, by William B. Thomas, entitled "How to Cure Pigeons 'Going Light'": "I had a very fine Carneau bird that went light and was so weak he could not even fly a foot off the ground. I had been using Pratts Poultry Regulator for my chickens with fine results, so I mixed a tablespoonful of the Regulator with water, about like dough, and stuffed it down my Carneau bird. I looked for him on the floor the next evening, but to my surprise found him on the roost ten feet from the floor. I had a lively chase to catch him to give him another dose. He gained strength at once and soon was all right. I found by sprinkling Pratts Poultry Regulator on bread or moist feed that it was extra fine for molting birds."



Preparing for Exhibition

To win prizes you must have your birds well groomed and in a first-class condition. First of all, teach your birds to stand handling. A little petting, rubbing the skin under the bill, and stroking the back will do wonders.

About two months before the shows, separate those you wish to exhibit. Dust them thoroughly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer so that not an insect is on the bird. Do not let them run out in wet weather. About two weeks before exhibiting, give white birds a thorough washing with castile or a good soap, using a sponge, towels, and several buckets of warm water. Lather the bird well all over, but be careful to see that afterward every particle of soap and suds are removed. For the final rinsing use clean cold water to which has been added a small quantity of good blueing. See that this water gets all through the feathers. Then dry the bird with towels and put in a perfectly clean coop having plenty of clean straw on the floor. Place the coop before a fire until bird is dry.

When a white bird still remains brassy, a sponge dipped in peroxide of hydrogen and gently rubbed over the feathers will often take this yellow tinge away without hurting the bird's feathers.

Rub comb, wattles, and legs with carbolated vaseline. Wash again a few days before sending to show.

With colored fowls wash carefully if soiled and then do not allow sun or rain on the birds. Feed well with plenty of milk and meat in the ration, and

daily give Pratts Poultry Regulator. There is nothing better for putting show birds in condition. P. Dill, Vice-President of the C. W. P. R. Club, of Seaford, Canada, says: "At the last Ontario show I won 25 prizes with my White Plymouth Rocks, and I attribute most of my success to feeding *Pratts Poultry Regulator*. I commence with the chicks when a month old, and I find it promotes their *growth* and gives a grand lustre to their *plumage*. For *molting* birds it has no equal; it brings them through looking and feeling fine, and gives them a good start on their *laying trips* for the winter. I would not be without Pratts Poultry Regulator for twice the price."

Picking Out Show Birds

Many a poultryman has birds in his flock which would win prizes if exhibited. The great advantages of exhibiting is that your birds become known, and, if prize winners, the eggs from such birds are in great demand at high prices.

It is well to exhibit both at the Agricultural Fairs and at the regular Poultry Shows. Whatever kind of bird you raise, get to know all about that breed, and study from the "Standard of Perfection" until the various points are fixed in your mind.

The show-room is the best study room for the novice. He should compare and compare until he has the type thoroughly fixed. This work in the show-room will fit him better than any other way to judge his birds.

Always select the birds nearest to the standard shape. Some sacrifice everything for color, but shape is the most important. Fix your ideal, then watch your birds. Many birds look like culls when young, but the practised eye can see that they will develop into prize winners.

Gradually you will be able to pick out a few that all look good, and your final choice will be made from this group.

Watch the head points carefully. A judge quickly sees a well-shaped head, good eyes, fine comb, and wattles.

Never send your birds to the show-room unless they are in condition and properly groomed.

If you lose, don't become a kicker; compare your bird with the winner, and see in just what measure your bird is deficient. Then make up your mind to overcome that and decide to bring a winner next year. Never become discouraged. Keep your ideal constantly before you. Study, and you will win out.

Mr. R. J. Knisley, proprietor of the Pine Rose Poultry Yards, is most enthusiastic as to the value of Pratts Poultry Regulator for show birds. Under date of December 5, 1910, he writes: "I have found Pratts Poultry Regulator most successful in helping me breed my high class exhibition stock. It has been the means of my winning many first premiums. I have also given Pratt's Roup Cure a thorough test and found it the best on the market. I shall use Pratts Preparations as long as I am in the chicken business."

BE SURE TO READ THIS PAGE

Next time you get discouraged and feel like doing away with your chickens, DON'T; instead, get Pratts Poultry Regulator, and your troubles will disappear.

Mrs. T. E. Rodgers, of Bellevue, Pa., says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is the greatest remedy on earth to make hens lay. My hens had stopped laying and I was so discouraged with the poultry business that I thought of giving it up. I tried Pratts Poultry Regulator and some of the hens began to lay at once, and after the second week all were laying. I wish I had tried it before."

We guarantee you eggs when eggs are scarce and high. If the hens don't lay you don't owe us anything.

Mr. John Smelter, of Baltimore, Md., says: "I have 37 hens and have given them Pratts Poultry Regulator since they were hatched. They commenced to lay in *four months* and two weeks, and during March laid 804 eggs. I also have 250 pigeons, and last year got from them 1144 squabs weighing 10 to 12 pounds per dozen. Pratts Poultry Regulator does the work."

Mr. William S. Wright, Breeder and Fancier, of Winslow Junction, N. J., says: "Both of my exhibits at the recent Mt. Holly Fair have won out, getting all that was coming in the White Plymouth Rock Class—first and second prizes. This is not only a victory for my birds, but for Pratts Poultry Regulator, to which I attribute my success."

K. Dunstan, Clark Street, Waihi, New Zealand, says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is the best that I have ever had to make fowls lay. It keeps them strong and healthy and I have not lost more than two fowls out of sixty since using Pratts."

W. C. Flenniken, 3530 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says: "Pratts Roup Cure received with many thanks. It has done wonders. Our chickens were saved by giving them your Roup Cure. I also give them Pratts Poultry Regulator and think it is splendid. From 35 hens we have had 4284 eggs in the past nine months, and we only have a city yard in which to handle our hens."

Sickly fowls are rarely seen where Pratts Poultry Regulator is used. We are so sure of this that we will refund your money if you are disappointed.

N. B. Meade, Marshalltown, Iowa, says: "My Rhode Island Red hens were taken sick a few days ago, and although I tried many preparations, I lost two valuable birds. The others were failing fast when I purchased a box of Pratts Poultry Regulator and as a last chance decided to try it.

"From the very first dose they began to improve and all are now in good health. It certainly is a wonderful tonic and I shall always keep it on hand."

Breeding Data

Animal	Age to Begin Breeding	Period of Gestation or Incubation	Useful for Breeding
Horse	4 years	337-419 days	10-12 years
Cow	3 "	226-326 "	10-12 "
Hog	1 "	104-127 "	6 "
Sheep	2 "	143-160 "	6 "
Goat	2 "	148-162 "	6 "
Rabbit	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 year	30 "	5-8 "
Hen	1 "	21 "	3-5 "
Turkey	1 "	28 "	10 "
Guinea	1 "	25 "	10 "
Duck	1 "	28-35 "	10 "
Goose	1 "	30-35 "	10 "
Dog	2 years	55-70 "	8 "
Cat	1 year	48-60 "	6 "

Calendar of Work for the Year

January

Lay plans and adopt a system.

Mate up pens.

Keep a strict account.

A good time to start with trap nests.

Keep the fowls indoors during rainy, snowy, or windy weather.

Prevent roup by mixing Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water.

Make it a rule to clean up the droppings weekly.

Gather the eggs three times a day.

Keep the eggs in a temperature not below 50 degrees if intended for hatching.

Keep a close watch on the stock, as this is the season for colds, and give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

See that the fowls are comfortable and not overcrowded.

Strew litter on the floor, among which scatter the grain, so that the fowls will exercise.

Increase the supply of corn, as it is a heating food; but do not give it to the exclusion of wheat or oats.

Use Pratts Liquid Lice Killer on perches and on dropping boards weekly.

February

The egg crop is increasing.

The price for broilers is upward.

The duck laying season is about beginning.

See that the fowls are comfortable and well fed.

There may be some broody hens this month.

Broodies in February need a warm, dry place to set.

There is a demand for large, soft roasting fowls and capons.

Start the incubators for early table poultry.

March

March hatches will be profitable.

Barrels laid on their sides under a shed or some building make ideal nests at this time.

Dust the hen before setting with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.

Do not set the hens in the regular laying house, and do not set a hen until she is thoroughly broody.

Do not place more than eleven eggs under a hen, as they are apt to be chilled when too many are given.

Try alternating males in the breeding pen for strong fertility.

Eggs from two-year-old hens hatch best now.

April

Set all the hens you can.

Pullets hatched in April will mean next winter layers.

Protect the chicks by giving them comfortable quarters as there is much changeable weather. Look out for Head Lice on the chicks. Use Pratts Head Lice Ointment at once.

Do not place more than 13 eggs this month under the broody hen.

Chicks hatched last fall should now weigh from 3 to 4 pounds each, for which a good market can be found.

Broiler prices are increasing.

April is a good month to hatch goose, duck, and turkey eggs.

May

The market calls for broilers weighing 1½ to 2 pounds dressed.

This is an excellent month for growth of April-hatched chicks.

Don't neglect the giving of Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Feed the growing stock plenty of good, nourishing food, but do not overfeed.

Look out for hidden nests if the hens are having free range.

Give the houses and coops a thorough cleaning. Disinfect by using Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Also plow up the runs and disinfect with Pratts Dip, for polluted soil is a breeder of the gape worm.

Green ducks bring the highest market price about May 1st.

June

Look out for lice. Use some good lice killer, like Pratts.

Provide generous shade in the runs.

The hatching season is practically over.

Keep the houses open the entire day, and allow plenty of fresh air at night.

Cut down the quantity of corn and other heating food in the ration.

Feed all the green stuff the fowls will eat.

June-hatched chicks should be

ESTABLISHED 1872



PRATT'S FOOD COMPANY

GUARANTEE

This is to Certify that we, the Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia, hereby guarantee all of our preparations to do exactly what we claim for them. Therefore, if they fail to give satisfaction to the buyer we authorize our dealers to promptly refund the purchase price.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. AND TORONTO, CANADA.

J. A. Miller

PRATT FOOD CO. PRESIDENT

IN USE 38 YEARS

reared in a cool place, such as an orchard.

From the early hatches separate the cockerels and pullets, and feed the former more heavily than the latter.

A good month to caponize.

Send all the remaining broiler stock to market.

The market is still good for ducklings.

Clean up the incubators and brooders, and store them in a dry place.

Give the houses a good cleaning, and disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

July

Keep up the fight with the lice.

Do not allow the filth to remain on the premises.

Disinfect once a week with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Dispose of all the old stock not needed.

The market for ducklings is declining.

Good prices are paid for roasting fowls.

Keep the eggs in a cool cellar.

Guard against rats, weasels, and opossums.

Do not allow piles of lumber or rubbish to remain near the hen houses, as they afford hiding places for rats and other vermin.

August

The duck laying season ends this month.

The March-hatched pullets should now be laying.

It is not yet too late to caponize.

Add linseed meal to the morning mash.

Set hens for winter-killing chickens.

Clean up the feathers and rubbish about the place.

September

Purchase new blood.

The molting season is in full blast.

Decrease the feed and give plenty of greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

This is the rapid growing month for young stock.

A good month to caponize.

Market all ducks not intended for next year's breeding.

Sow rye in all the empty duck yards.

For Christmas poultry this is a good time to start incubators or set hens.

It is a good plan to remove the males from the yard while molting is going on.

Whitewash, repair roofs, and generally fix up, for winter is near at hand.

The Hebrew holidays begin, which call for heavy sales in live poultry.

Dust all the fowls with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.

October

Now is the time for building operations.

Spray house with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Order incubators, brooders, bone, cutter, trap nests, and what supplies are needed.

Place the pullets in laying quarters.

April-hatched pullets are now laying.

The caponizing season ends.

Market all surplus stock.

Start the trap nests so as to record the winter laying. This will give an opportunity to breed from the best high-priced egg producers.

The fall Jewish holidays end this month.

Put several wheelbarrow loads of sand in each house to prevent dampness; then cover with good litter.

November

Start incubators for broiler stock.

Gather in road dust or sifted coal ashes for the winter dust baths.

Look out for roup. Use Pratts Roup Cure.

See that plenty of leaves or other light litter is on hand for the fowls to scratch in this coming winter.

Finish up all the outside work.

See that the fowls get a good feed

of corn at night to furnish heat for the body.

Do not market any poultry a week before or a week after Thanksgiving unless by special order.

Old hens and late-hatched pullets will do very little laying until spring.

December

Market all stock the first two weeks of this month, and then hold off until two weeks after the New Year holiday, for the markets will be glutted.

A good price is paid for roasting fowls weighing 5 to 6 pounds each.

Better not market the capons until after the holidays.

Keep the scratching shed or poultry house floor well bedded.

Give an extra allowance of grain at night.

Don't neglect the giving of Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Feed plenty of cut-up vegetables.

Feed green cut bone twice a week.

Close up the accounts for the year.

This is the season when colds, sneezing, catarrh, running at the eyes and nostrils, bronchitis, canker, and roup must be guarded against.

The Importance of Disinfecting

Every poultryman who has studied the question of disease among poultry has arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to have the poultry buildings and yards in a clean, sanitary, germless condition, or the health of the birds will be affected.

Most all of the diseases of poultry are very contagious and infectious. It is not enough to simply separate the sick birds, the houses they occupied

and the runs they used must be thoroughly disinfected or sickness will attack the other birds.

In disinfecting, a preparation must be used that is powerful and will do the work, yet not dangerous to the birds.

Nothing that can be bought is equal to Pratts Dip and Disinfectant for killing disease germs, purifying the air, and acting as a general disinfectant.

When diluted with water it costs about one cent a gallon.

As soon as disease breaks out in the poultry yard, separate at once the sick birds; then spray or sprinkle the entire house and runs with 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 100 parts water, and add to the drinking water 1 part Dip to 400 parts water.

Lice and mites put many poultry plants out of business. Pratts Dip and Disinfectant is sure death to these pests.

On every can of this preparation is explicit directions how to disinfect and also how to treat fowls affected with roup, canker diphtheria, cholera, and other diseases.

Poultrymen to-day who are making the business pay, spray their houses with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant weekly, and frequently add it to the drinking water. They also sprinkle it in the yards, thus keeping them sweet and free from disease germs.

We advise every poultryman to get this preparation at once and we assure them it will be money well invested. Do not accept a substitute. If your dealer does not keep Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, write us and we will see that you are supplied.



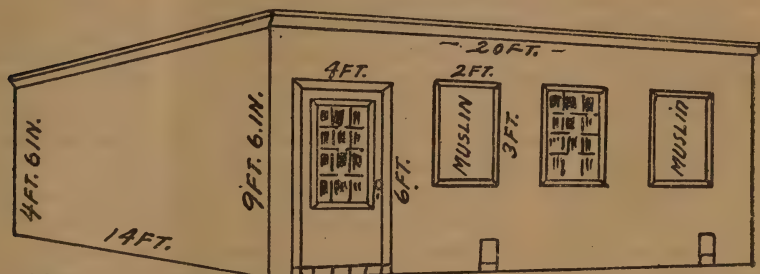
A Back-yard Poultry Plant

It is well known that it is hard for city and town people to secure fresh eggs, and we are receiving many letters asking us if it is possible to keep poultry in a small yard. We are glad to tell them that *it is* possible and some fine results have been produced from these back-yard plants. Not only do many secure sufficient eggs and poultry for their own table, but also enough to supply several other families. Others have so perfected their birds that they have won prizes at the different poultry shows, and are able to receive 5 to 10 dollars a setting for eggs.

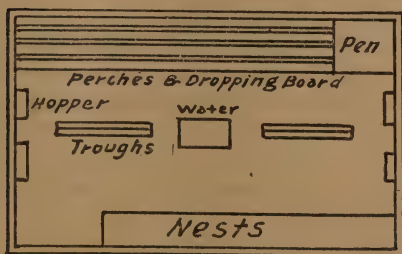
The first requisite, in starting this back-yard plant, is to build the right kind of house. In one back-yard plant that is a success, the house is built clear across the back of the yard. This yard is 20 ft. wide and the house, fortunately, faces the south. A southern exposure is always the best, and, if

possible at all, build your house facing this direction. The sun is a great purifier and will do much to prevent sickness among the flock.

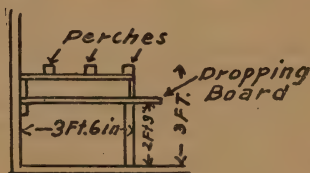
A house 14 ft. wide by 20 ft. long is a good-sized one, and perhaps larger than most yards will accommodate, as a space at least 10 ft. in front should be used as a run. A house this size can accommodate from 60 to 100 hens. A smaller house, one 10 ft. by 14 ft. with a yard in front 6 ft. wide, will hold from 20 to 40 hens. The number of hens kept to size of house depends entirely upon care and treatment the birds receive. It is only by studying this subject



If room, have door on side



Interior Plan



*HOUSE
for Back Yard
Plan*

that you can tell how many you are able to keep profitably. The house should be built of good material and the inside walls covered with felt paper. It must be free from draughts. We advise having as many windows as possible, and to every window glazed have one covered with a curtain. The illustrations in this article will show plan and interior layout. If possible, have floor of cement. A cement floor should always be covered with at least 2 or 3 inches of sand and then 5 to 8 inches of good litter. After your house is built, which

need not be expensive, although *well* built, fix interior as per plan here outlined. Have hoppers along sides for grit, oyster shells, and charcoal, and a hopper in centre of floor for meat. Have one or two good drinking fountains. If you have room make a dust bath in corner and keep filled with fine ashes. Sprinkle in this Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.

A feed trough is also necessary.

Make your yard or run as large as you can. It will be almost impossible to keep any grass growing in it, so plant some bushes and a number of sun-flower plants.

In this yard will be a coop for the little chicks you raise in the spring. Have the yard inclosed with a good quality of wire netting at least 6 ft. high. Most back-yard plants also use wire over the top, as a hungry cat can soon do away with the chicks. The cement floor will help to do away with rats, but you must always be on the lookout for them.

A deep sandy soil is best for the run and this should be sprayed frequently with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, 1 part Dip to 100 parts water.

After the building and yard are completed, the stock question must be considered. We are asked hundreds of times yearly to advise what breed to buy, and we say candidly it is hard to tell. The best layers are generally said to be the Single Comb White Leghorns. They lay a white egg. These birds are small. The general purpose fowls are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds. These are all good layers of large brown eggs and make fine table fowls. Any good breed, if properly managed, will pay.

After you decide on breed, try to secure yearlings from birds that are good egg producers. We do not mean from birds that have been forced for egg production, but from a strain that has been gradually brought up to laying from 150 to 200 eggs yearly.

Do not buy too many birds in starting. Begin with a few. One cock will do for 8 to 10 hens for some breeds and from 12 to 15 for others.

Let the litter on floor of house be 2 inches of sand, 3 inches of shavings, then 5 or 6 inches of straw. The next question is feed. There are as many different ways of feeding as there are breeds. Experiment until you find the best suited for your use.

Give daily cut clover, about 1 pound to every 20 birds. Have meat in hoppers before them all the time, also grit, shells, and charcoal. The whole grain food should be daily 1 part of corn, 1 part of wheat, and 1 part of oats. Give less corn and more wheat in the summer. A good dry mash, which can be fed in hoppers, is composed of 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds each of cornmeal and middlings. Linseed meal can also be mixed with it.

Add to this 10 pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator. If this dry mash is not fed in hoppers, give daily what they will eat up clean.

A good wet mash is composed of 1 part cornmeal, 2 parts bran, $\frac{1}{4}$ part ground meat, 1 part ground oats, and Pratts Poultry Regulator mixed with a pot of boiled vegetables. Vary the food; and use plenty of common sense. If meat is used in hoppers, put none in the mash. Give an ounce of green cut bone to each bird, three times a week.

Gluten meal is good also for the mash. Give mash in morning, cut clover at 11 o'clock, and part of grain ration at 3 o'clock, balance at 5 o'clock.

Don't let the hens get too fat. Whatever you feed, and many rations are given under "Feed and Feeding," give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. It is first aid to success.

In a back-yard plant, cleanliness is everything. The dropping boards should be cleaned two or three times a week, and new litter used every one or two months. Disinfect weekly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, spraying perches, dropping boards, and sides of house. Look out for lice and mites. Use monthly Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, oftener if necessary. Hens that are lousy will not lay.

Watch for the first symptom of disease. Always separate sick birds at once, and disinfect thoroughly. Keep Pratts Roup Cure on hand for all emergencies. Most back-yard plants raise chicks by the natural or hen method. Some use small incubators, placing them in the cellar.

After chicks are hatched, raise as per instructions in this book. Raise only as many as you can properly handle. All surplus cockerels and pullets can be readily sold when they reach the broiler age, and this money can be used to purchase feed. A few words in concluding this article: Don't give up at the first failure, build strongly from the bottom up, never make the same mistake twice, keep the house clean, feed regularly, study the needs of your flock, disinfect, look out for lice, mites, and rats, aim to improve your flock, and write us if there is something about the business that has you cornered.

Utility Fowls

This word is frequently seen in print and bothers many poultrymen who are new in the business. Utility means the state or quality of being useful. Utility fowls are those bred with a view to making the most profit and need not conform to standard qualifications. When you buy eggs or stock from a plant advertising Utility Fowls, do not expect prize winners.

They have been bred for commercial purposes and not for the show-room.

If you want eggs and flesh instead of color and shape, buy utility fowls.

Of course, it is possible to have color and shape in utility fowls, and you should breed for such results, but when advertised as utility stock, the birds do not usually have standard shape or color.

Bantams

There is both pleasure and profit in raising bantams. The leading breeders of thoroughbred stock cannot supply the demand. In one of the big shows last year there were over 1200 entries of bantams, and many poultrymen have given up large breeds and are now devoting their time exclusively to standard-bred bantams.

For a city or town man bantam raising has many attractions. You can keep 40 bantams in a space required for 10 hens. Some of the prize winners in this year's shows have been raised in a city in a back-yard plant.

In starting to raise bantams, decide on breed you wish to keep, then write to the different breeders of that variety and find out what they have for sale. Don't buy until you hear from several good men. Don't attempt to buy cheap or bargain stock. Pay a few dollars more and get good stock to start. That's the only way you can ever hope for success.

It is a mistake to try to breed more than two varieties. It is better, in fact, to devote all your attention to one.

Although the birds are small, they must have room to move, otherwise their plumage will suffer. Don't try to stunt the birds, breed them naturally. Stunted birds are poor breeders.

Begin with a few birds, and gradually increase. Always keep before you the idea of quality. Quality counts in the raising of bantams.

Have your pens sanitary, well ventilated, thoroughly clean and dry. Bantams cannot stand the wet. They are apt to have a chill and bad effects follow. Don't overfeed. Many bantams are killed by their owners by too much kindness. Keep them a little hungry, then they will scratch for their feed. This gives them exercise and exercise means health.



Have a couple of inches of dry sand on floor of house, then several inches of cut hay, chaff, or any good dry litter. Scatter the grain in this and make them scratch. In mating bantams, the pens should consist of a male and not over five females. For Rosecombs and Japanese a male to two females is right. The smaller the pens the greater fertility of the eggs and the chicks will be much stronger.

The cock is half and a good half of the pen, and he should always be strong, vigorous, and of fair size. Always try to improve your stock, and do not give up if you can't win prizes at once.

In the feed for bantams mix Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. It will keep them in health, improve plumage, and make the eggs more fertile.

Dust the birds frequently with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. All breeders repeat over and over again the need of perfect sanitation, and the houses should be sprayed or sprinkled weekly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

The varieties now in favor are the Black Tailed Japanese, the White Japanese, the Cochins, the Rosecombs, Seabright, and Game Bantams.

You will find the breeders of bantams a fine lot of men and true fanciers. There are several Bantam Clubs.

ADVERTISING

If you have something for sale, let it be known.

A certain poultryman wrote to a selected list of names, stating he would supply eggs twice a week, and the eggs would not be over twenty-four hours' old when delivered, for 50 to 75 cents a dozen, according to the season.

He received more customers than he could supply. The demand for fresh eggs is tremendous. It is up to the poultryman to hunt up that trade.

The advertising of a certain poultryman began by using a classified advertisement in a poultry paper. He advertised eggs for setting and stock. To-day he uses page advertisements. First produce the goods, and they must be good, then advertise and let it be known. Always give exactly what you promise. A pleased customer is the very best advertisement.

Write your advertisements in a pleasing, yet convincing manner. If you can afford it, get up a neat folder or catalog showing pictures of your birds. Have a good half-tone of one of your birds on your letter head. These help to make your name known. On all packages you send out attach a neat label containing your name, address, and breed you sell. Exhibiting at poultry shows is an advertisement.

As your trade grows, increase your advertisements. Remember that it is the advertiser who sticks to it that wins. A small advertisement now and then is almost waste money. Run your advertisements long enough to show that you are in business to stay. Follow up every answer, give just a little more than your customer expects, never send another man's eggs or stock for your own, and always have faith in your stock, your advertisements, and yourself.

What Poultrymen Have Found Out

How to Get Winter Eggs

Here is the difference between using Pratts Poultry Regulator and doing without it. During winter before last, I had 40 laying hens, but did not use Pratts Poultry Regulator, and we only got an average of 4 eggs per day. About October last we commenced using Pratts Poultry Regulator, and while we only have 28 laying hens now, in December we got 400 eggs; in January, 429; in February, 480, for which we received 50 cents. per dozen.—J. H. BECK, Noble, Pa.

How to Cure Cholera

I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for six years, and when I have permitted myself to run out of it my hens stop laying in a short time, but after I commence using the Regulator again I have the hens laying splendidly in less than two weeks. It pays a handsome profit when used daily.—F. E. GRAY, Black River, N. Y.

How to Raise Young Chicks

We are using Pratts Poultry Regulator in a mash for our young chicks, and out of 160 hatched this season, we still have 147 of them.—STEBBIN'S POULTRY YARD, 812 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

How to Keep Chickens Healthy

I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator and find it the best thing for chickens and ducks. My flock of over 1000 have improved 100 per cent. since I began using it.—HUGH A. BRADY, Greenwich, Conn.

How to Cure Rheumatism

I find that Pratts Poultry Regulator is the best on the market. I had some Rhode Island Red hens sick with rheumatism, of which three died, but after giving the remainder Pratts Poultry Regulator, succeeded in saving them.—AL. REINERSMAN, Covington, Ky.

For Show Birds

In our premium list I am personally recommending Pratts Poultry Regulator as a most excellent article for every poultry keeper. I have thoroughly tested it out with perfect satisfaction.—W. L. HOLTERMAN, Fancier and Breeder, "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

How to Get 200- Egg Hens

My experience with Pratts Poultry Regulator convinces me that it keeps poultry healthy and causes a big increase in the egg production. To prove this I kept a careful egg record, and found that while using Pratts Poultry Regulator my best hens laid 240 eggs in one year.—MR. JOHN URBAN, of Lansdale, Pa.

DISEASES OF POULTRY

Poultry diseases are generally caused by bad breeding, neglect in proper housing, poor feed, overfeeding, dampness, and lack of grit, shells, and charcoal. Pratts Poultry Regulator should be given regularly. It is an appetizer, regulator, and digestive tonic which prevents and cures disease. Poultry houses should be kept clean and disinfected weekly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Separate sick chickens at once from the flock and put them in a clean, dry, well-ventilated coop. Let them have plenty of clean, fresh, water, cut clover, good feed, and grit.

Mr. Thos. Hilton, Breeder and Fancier, 130 Dunham Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "A good many years ago I was advised by an old English poultry raiser (who in his day was the greatest authority on poultry raising in the State of Ohio) to use Pratts Poultry Regulator. Your goods do all you claim and more too. I have made many experiments with other preparations by separating my flock, giving one Pratts Poultry Regulator, and the balance the other preparation. Then I would change the two remedies, giving Pratts to the flock that was doing little or no good with the imitation Regulator (as I call it) and vice versa. It was surprising to watch the results. The one flock changing from good results to no results, and the other flock from no results to good results. Pratts Poultry Regulator is the only one that stands the test."

Air Sac Mite

Symptoms.—Listlessness, inaction, pale comb, loss of flesh, difficult breathing, cough, and drooping wings. After the death of the bird the mites may be seen on the walls of the air sacs and appear as though the surface was colored with a whitish or yellowish powder.

Cause.—By contagion. The mites inhabit the air sacs and are found in lungs, liver, and kidneys.

Treatment.—Disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Mix sulphur, 1 teaspoonful to every 10 birds, in the feed and give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Apoplexy

Symptoms.—Giddiness, falling from perch, peculiar motion of head, loss of control of limbs.

Cause.—Overfeeding or fright, violent exercise, or great straining while laying, which cause minute blood-vessels of the brain to become ruptured. Usually found in fat hens.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. If symptoms are seen in time, place fowl in a quiet pen. Give internally 30 grains of Epsom salts, or 2 teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Apply cold water or ice to the head. Reduce diet and give mash with an increased quantity of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Prevent by making the fowl exercise, and by giving a balanced ration.

Asthenia—Going Light

Symptoms.—Great loss of flesh, lack of appetite, and diarrhea.

Cause.—Stomach trouble caused by improper food and bad air.

Treatment.—Disinfect house with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Give twice a day, made up into little pills with flour and water, 3 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, 1 grain powdered cinnamon or cloves, 3 grains powdered charcoal. Give middlings and meal, rice flour or dry bread mixed with ilk and finely chopped hard boiled egg, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in slightly increased doses. Put charcoal in mash.

Atrophy or Wasting of the Liver

Symptoms.—Dulness, stupor, bad color of the comb and wattles, and sometimes convulsions.

Cause.—By infection and lack of proper balanced ration.

Treatment.—Good feed, plenty of fresh water and green food, and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice a day. Give daily 1 grain of calomel, and in twelve hours 20 grains of Epsom salts with 2 grains of bicarbonate of soda. Discontinue when improvement is seen.

Anemia

Symptoms.—Weakness, wasting of flesh, comb and wattles pale.

Cause.—Improper food, causing lack of blood.

Treatment.—Give a well-balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Aphthae (Thrush)

Symptoms.—Whitish patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat. It is contagious.

Cause.—A vegetable parasite.

Treatment.—Disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Apply to the sores twice a day, with a small brush or swab, Pratts Dip, very slightly diluted, or 15 grains of boric acid to an ounce of water. Give soft food with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Beak—Obstruction of the

Symptoms.—The fowl will jerk its head suddenly as if to free itself from something on its head or beak, and there is difficulty in picking up and swallowing food.

Cause.—By obstruction, such as seed, within the spaces formed by the branches of the lower mandible. This paralyzes the tongue.

Treatment.—Raise the tongue and the angle of the mandible can be seen. Remove the obstruction carefully with a toothpick, and bathe the place with a solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Black Head

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, weakness, loss of flesh, diarrhea, and the head becomes discolored.

Cause.—Usually found in turkeys and caused by a parasite taken with the food into the digestive organs, which attacks the liver. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—This disease is very hard to cure. Separate sick birds at once and thoroughly disinfect all coops, utensils, and runs with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Put 8 drops of Pratts Dip into each gallon of drinking water for both the sick and well birds. Give sick birds three times a day: sulphur, 10 grains; sulphate of iron, 1 grain; sulphate of quinine, 1 grain. Give soft feed with Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Black Rot

Symptoms.—Darkening of the color of the comb; loss of appetite, and the bird remains on roost for hours.

Cause.—By imperfect circulation of the blood through the comb.

Treatment.—Very hard to cure. Paint comb with 1 ounce of glycerine, 4 grains of carbolic acid crystals, and 2 ounces of water. Keep bird in dry, sunny house, and give nourishing diet with plenty of water and greens.

Brain—Congestion of

Symptoms.—Giddiness and the bird throws its head upward and backward. Walk is staggering, and bird will fall to the ground fluttering, and in convulsions.

Cause.—From fright, indigestion, or worms.

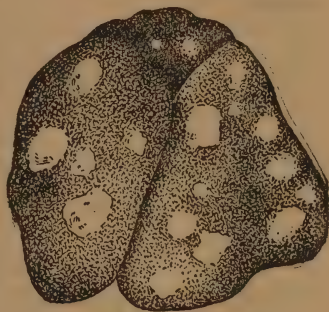
Treatment.—Same as for apoplexy.

Bronchitis—Inflammation of Breathing Tubes

Symptoms.—Dulness, loss of appetite, coughing, and on listening to the breathing a whistling sound can be heard, which later becomes a rattling or bubbling sound.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness, by irritating particles of dust or lime, by foul air, and sudden changes in temperature.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Put them in a dry, clean, well-ventilated, and dustless pen. Disinfect all coops with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Give soft feed, such as bran and middlings, or bread and milk, with double doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Also four or five pellets of aconite daily and mix Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water.



**LIVER OF TURKEY
WITH BLACKHEAD**

Bumble Foot

Symptoms.—Fowl limps and stands on one leg, corn appears on bottom of foot, which swells and ulcerates.

Cause.—Perches too high; bruises, irritations, and from glass splinters, small stones, etc., being imbedded in the foot.

Treatment.—If corn is seen before it has ulcerated, soak it in warm water, pare off the hard callus, and apply salve of vaseline, 4 parts, and Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, 1 part; or apply pure Dip three times a day. If ulcer has formed, open, clean out pus, and wash with Pratts Dip 1 part and water 50 parts. Apply vaseline and bind foot with clean rag. Dress two or three times a day. Use Dip each time. Keep bird on clean, dry straw until cured.

Bagging Down

Symptoms.—The posterior parts of the fowl hang down and drag on the ground.

Cause.—By feeding too much corn and lack of exercise.

Treatment.—Give more green food, and throw all grain in litter, compelling the birds to scratch for it. Put charcoal in mash. Give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce to regular quantity.

Catarrh

Symptoms.—Fowl sneezes, shakes head, mucous membrane becomes thick, eyelids sticky, there is a watery discharge, and bird loses appetite.

Cause.—From cold winds, draughts, and dampness.

Treatment.—Keep fowl in a dry, clean, well-ventilated house. Give Pratts Roup Cure according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashies. Disinfect all houses with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Canker

Symptoms.—Bird has trouble swallowing food and water. Sores in throat and on head are covered with a yellow cheesy matter, which when removed reveals the raw flesh.

Cause.—From dirty food. Very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect houses, utensils, and runs with Pratts Dip, or you may lose all your birds. Put Pratts Roup Cure in all the drinking water of the fowls. For the sick fowls, apply Pratts Dip or scorched powdered alum to the sores, after removing the cheesy matter. Give Pratts Roup Cure according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Chicken Pox

Symptoms.—Scabby yellow nodules or pimples appear on the head. The largest are found around the beak, nostrils, and eyelids. They form rough, yellow masses upon the comb and wattles. When pimples break they discharge a thick, yellow fluid. The bird loses flesh and plumage is rough.

Cause.—Dirt, filth, and dampness. Very contagious and rapidly spreads through the entire flock.

Treatment.—Separate affected birds at once. Disinfect entire place with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Wash heads and all parts affected on the sick birds two or three times a day with 1 part Pratts Dip to 50 parts water. Then anoint with vaseline to which has been added Pratts Dip. Keep in dry, well-ventilated houses, disinfected daily, and give plenty of cut clover, with nourishing feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Cholera

Symptoms.—The appetite is lessened, and there is a watery diarrhea. The bird is sluggish, rough plumage, great thirst, drooping wings, head drooped, and eyes half closed. The discharge later becomes yellow, while in a healthy bird it is white, and it generally turns green as the disease progresses. The comb becomes dark.

Cause.—Filthy houses and bad water; being very contagious, it is carried to strong, healthy birds.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect thoroughly all pens, runs, and utensils used by the birds with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. It is only by the most thorough disinfecting that the disease can be stamped out. Burn all dead birds and put in the drinking water of all well birds 5 drops of Pratts Dip to each quart of water, and increase the daily dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Keep sick birds in clean, well-ventilated pens that are disinfected daily. Give 3 drops of Pratts Dip internally to each bird; put Pratts Roup Cure in all the drinking water, and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form three times a day. Mr. Gerhard Teck, Cuburg, Breeder and Exhibitor, Lorain, Ohio, recently stated: "I had a case of chicken cholera the other day and started using Pratts Poultry Regulator. It cured them quickly. My aunt had some sick chickens, but she was using another preparation, but bought a package of Pratts on my recommendation, and she tells me her chickens are now all getting along fine."

H. Griffin, of New Windsor, Ill., also writes: "I can highly recommend Pratts Poultry Regulator; it cured my chickens of cholera last fall. I have used the ———, but I certainly prefer Pratts."

Colds

Symptoms.—Discharge from nostrils and watery eyes.

Cause.—By exposure to cold, wet weather.

Treatment.—Give a 2-grain quinine pill daily for three days and use Pratts Roup Cure in drinking water.

Constipation

Symptoms.—Stoppage of the bowels, clogged vent, etc.

Cause.—No exercise, lack of green feed, and feed containing too little of the coarser forms of grains.

Treatment.—Give bran, cut clover, charcoal, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in every mash. Feed cabbage, alfalfa, lettuce, etc., and make fowls exercise by throwing all grain in deep, clean litter.

Crop Bound

Symptoms.—Crop is hard and swollen, a bad-smelling liquid runs from the mouth, and the bird is droopy.

Cause.—Obstruction at the outlet of the crop by long pieces of grass or hay, or retention and swelling of grain. Started by gluttony and gorging.

Treatment.—Pour some castor oil or olive oil into the fowl's mouth and force it to swallow a quantity. Then, holding the bird's head downward, gently work the contents of the crop with the fingers and gradually empty the crop at the mouth. Work very carefully and with patience. If this does not succeed, pluck the feathers from the breast, cut the outer skin about 1 inch in length near the upper part of the crop. Then cut through the crop, making an incision about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Carefully remove the contents and see that the outlet is not obstructed. Wash the crop with 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 100 parts water, then sew with white silk the walls of the crop. The outer skin should then be sewed, and in 5 or 6 days remove the stitches from the outer skin. Feed the bird nothing for twenty-four hours, then feed lightly on well-cooked mash or bread and milk for several days. Give no grain whatever. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

Congestion and Inflammation of the Liver

Symptoms.—Lack of color in comb and wattles; sluggishness, diarrhea of a brown color, arched back, and loss of appetite.

Cause.—Overfeeding, too much starch in ration, and not enough exercise.

Treatment.—Have mash composed largely of cut clover, with bran, middlings, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Give each bird a teaspoonful of castor oil, and give daily for a week 10 grains sulphate of magnesium, and 2 grains bicarbonate of sodium. For grain, use peas, oats, and wheat, and scatter it in clean litter to compel exercise. Disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Corns

Symptoms.—Inflammation and thickening of the skin on the under surface of the foot.

Cause.—From small, narrow perches, high perches, or from pebbles.

Treatment.—Have broad, flat perches, not too high. Pare off thickened skin and paint with tincture of iodine.

Catarrh of the Crop

Symptoms.—Distention of the crop, which is soft and filled with liquid or gas. Birds are dull, listless, belch gas, and attempt to vomit.

Cause.—Irregular feeding, overfeeding, eating feathers or indigestible substances, and from worms.

Treatment.—Empty the crop by careful pressure and manipulation while holding the bird's head

downward. After crop is empty, give $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of bicarbonate of soda, and 2 grains of subnitrate with bismuth in a teaspoonful of water. Give no food for eighteen hours. Then feed only hot mash of Pratts Poultry Regulator for three or four days. Disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant all houses, utensils, and yards.

Catarrh—Gastro-Intestinal

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, rough plumage, depression, distended crop, thirst. The droppings are thin, yellow, or green in color, and stick to the feathers surrounding the anus.

Cause.—From overfeeding, from eating mouldy or putrefying food, from impure water, from a cold or dampness, and from poorly ventilated coops.

Treatment.—Place birds in clean, dry, and well-ventilated houses. Have pure drinking water with a few drops of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant added to it. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil to clear the bowels and 1 grain of bicarbonate of soda and 2 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, given in a little water or in bread and milk. Repeat three times a day. If diarrhea still continues, give 8 drops of laudanum. Feed, lightly, soft and nutritious feed, with Pratts Poultry Regulator added.

Diphtheria

Symptoms.—High fever with gray spots in the throat; discharge from nostrils; bird sits with back arched, head and neck drawn toward the body. Swallowing is difficult and the bird stretches its neck and gasps. Later there is a discharge of stringy, grayish mucus from the beak.

Cause.—Improper housing and lack of cleanliness. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and thoroughly disinfect all houses, utensils, and runs with a strong solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Give all birds increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water. Burn or bury all dead birds. Treat the diseased birds as follows: Apply pure Pratts Dip to the spots in the mouth. Spray the throat with peroxide of hydrogen. Wash the entire head in a solution of 1 part Pratts Dip to 20 parts water. Give four times a day a tablespoonful of Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Smoking the bird over burning sulphur is also good. Put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water and see that the bird drinks it. Disinfect daily with Pratts Dip.

Diarrhea

Cause.—From colds, coarse food, absence of grit, irregular feeding, improper food, filthy water, etc. In young chicks from chilliness and lack of mothering.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Keep fowls in clean and dry place. Give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce. Feed boiled rice and cook the mash. A half teaspoonful of paregoric once a day can be given. Put one teaspoonful of tincture of iron in each quart of their drinking water.

Dysentery

Cause.—Neglected diarrhea, filthy food or drinking water, and poor care. Spreads by means of droppings.

Treatment.—Disinfect all houses, utensils, and runs with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Separate sick birds and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in increased doses. Have one-third of the mash of cut clover. Feed bread soaked in scalded milk. Supply plenty of grit. Put Pratts Roup Cure in all drinking water.

Dropsy

Symptoms.—A collection of water in the abdominal cavity, which when pressed will bulge out in another place. The fowls are dull, have pale combs, and poor appetite.

Cause.—Filthy houses and runs and improper food.

Treatment.—Put one teaspoonful of nux vomica in each quart of their drinking water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with plenty of greens and nourishing feed. Have clean pens, troughs, and yards, and disinfect them weekly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Dropsy of the Feet

Cause.—By a gouty or sluggish condition of the circulation. From a congested liver, freezing of the feet, overfeeding, and no exercise.

Treatment.—Give plain food with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Give vegetables and cut clover. Throw all grain in clean litter to compel exercise. Give a dose or two of castor oil.

Debility

Cause.—Bad weather, bad food, and bad houses.

Treatment.—Have clean, well-ventilated pens. Put one-half teaspoonful of muriate of iron in a gallon of the drinking water; give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and feed good, nutritious food with plenty of greens. Have grit, shells, and charcoal always in the house.

Eczema

Symptoms.—White pimples on wattles, which spread, and become crusted. Birds lose appetite and are listless.

Cause.—Overfeeding of a highly nitrogenous ration, such as clover, etc., or from in-breeding.

Treatment.—Give plenty of clover and green vegetables, but very little meat. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mash and give 1 grain of calomel every night for a week. Bathe affected parts with 2 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 50 parts water.

Egg Bound

Symptoms.—Fowl restless, tail feathers lowered, frequently goes to the nest without laying; later becomes dull with rough plumage. The egg can be felt by examining the bird. Egg bound frequently causes death by heart disease.

Cause.—From constipation, overfat condition, and from irritation of the lower part of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Inject olive oil and gently manipulate the parts. Give 20 drops of fluidextract of ergot in warm water, and after an hour or two immerse the vent and lower part of the body in warm water, and hold it there twenty to forty minutes. Then more oil can be injected. In severe cases, oil the finger and crush the egg, being careful to remove every particle of the shell. Feed bird lightly, giving plenty of greens and cut clover, but no corn. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Eggs—Bloody

Cause.—From internal hemorrhage, caused by congestion and inflammation.

Treatment.—Give no animal food, but plenty of greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily in large doses. Disinfect house with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Eggs Without Shells

Cause.—Lack of shell-making material or from inflammation of the shell-forming chamber of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Give plenty of bran, crushed oyster shells, cut bone, cut clover, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with nourishing feed.

Eggs—Diminutive

Cause.—Inflammation of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Separate hen and feed well with plenty of greens, cut bone, and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Eggs with Two Yolks

Cause.—Two ovarian capsules becoming ruptured at the same time. This is apt to cause injury to the oviduct.

Treatment.—Keep the bird quiet and give Epsom salts, 20 grains, and bicarbonate of soda, 2 grains. Then give one-half drop tincture of aconite three times a day. Feed more greens, give bran, good feed, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Enteritis—Bacterial

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, roughness of the feathers, dullness, pale comb, and the excrements are at first solid and of a greenish color, and later soft, liquid, and bluish green. As disease progresses the bird sleeps, comb becomes purple, and a grayish liquid escapes from the mouth.

Cause.—By bacteria, causing inflammation of the mucous surface of the intestines.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect houses, utensils, and runs thoroughly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Clean up everything about the place. Have only pure drinking water for the fowls. Give sick birds 2 drops of Pratts Dip in 25 drops of water. Then twice a day, until improvement is seen, 3 grains subnitrate of bismuth, 1 grain powdered cloves, and 3 grains powdered charcoal. Mix with a little flour and water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily with middlings and meal or bread mixed with boiled milk and chopped hard-boiled egg. Olive oil in teaspoonful doses can also be given. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip in all the drinking water.

Enteritis—Toxic

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, trembling, convulsions, coma, weakness, and vertigo.

Cause.—By irritant poisons that cause inflammation of the intestinal tract. The poisons eaten are usually concentrated lye, common salt from brine of pork or fish barrels, nitrate of soda from fertilizing materials, arsenic, copper, lead, phosphorus, zinc, etc.

Treatment.—Find out if possible the cause. For poisoning with salt, lye, or soda, give infusion of flaxseed with strong coffee or brandy. For arsenical poisoning, give white of egg, calcined magnesia, and flaxseed mucilage. For lead, copper, and phosphorus poisoning, give white of egg, mucilage, sugar-water. As stimulants give coffee, brandy, and quinine in grain doses twice daily. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil and then 1 grain of subnitrate of bismuth in a little water three times a day. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip or Germ-a-thol in the drinking water, and give clean feed with increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Epilepsy

Symptoms.—Bird falls to the ground, legs and wings move convulsively, the head is thrown back, and the eyeball is turned backward.

Cause.—From intestinal parasites, tumors upon the brain, and from sunstrokes.

Treatment.—Hard to cure unless it is caused by worms, then treat accordingly. Prevent by not exposing flock to hot sun without providing shelter, giving plenty of cool water, clean feed, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Favus (White Comb)

Symptoms.—Small white or gray spots appear on the comb, crest, or wattles, and gradually increase until the affected parts are covered. The disease extends to the neck and other parts of the body, and the feathers fall out. The skin becomes covered with a crust.

Cause.—By a germ which develops in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate afflicted birds at once, and thoroughly disinfect houses, utensils, and runs. Give sick birds a dose of castor oil and feed plenty of greens with half a teaspoonful of sulphur and Pratts Poultry Regulator added daily to the mash. Apply glycerine to soften scab and then rub off with a blunt instrument, and wash with 1 part of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 20 parts water. Then anoint with salve made of Pratts Dip 1 part and vaseline 5 parts, or with 1 part benzoin and 20 parts soft-soap mixed with flowers of sulphur to form a paste.

Feather Diseases

Cause.—Skin disease due to a vegetable growth in the sack out of which the feathers grow, causing the feathers to drop out.

Treatment.—Mix 1 part sulphur, 1 part kerosene, 3 parts lard. Apply to feathers in affected parts, rubbing in. Another remedy is 1 part sulphur and 2 parts vaseline with a little Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Frosted Combs and Wattles

Apply ice or snow to the frosted parts until the frost is drawn out, then bathe with compound tincture of benzoin or apply twice a day an ointment of 3 tablespoonfuls of vaseline, 1 tablespoonful of glycerine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of turpentine.

Gapes

Symptoms.—Difficulty in breathing; mouth opens frequently and “gapes” or gasps for breath. There is some coughing, accompanied by frothy slime. Bird stands around with head down and feathers ruffled. Death quickly follows from suffocation, and in some cases more slowly from exhaustion.

Cause.—By worms in the windpipes of chicks between six and eight weeks old. The worms are found in the soil and litter of runs and often in drinking water. Damp filthy houses also breed them.

Treatment.—Pratts Guaranteed Gape Remedy is the only sure and safe remedy we know of, and if used in the drinking water from the first time the chicks have water, gapes will be practically unknown. Keep in mind that our Remedy will not only prove invaluable for chicks which actually have the gapes, but also that when used regularly it is a positive preventive. Spray or sprinkle all the houses, utensils, and runs with 1 part of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 50 parts of water.



Gastritis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, great thirst, birds are dull and the plumage is erect, wings droop, and there is constipation.

Cause.—From anything that interferes with the proper digestion of the food, usually lack of good grit. Lack of exercise, impure feed or water, and poisons will cause it.

Treatment.—Change ration and give castor oil at once. Provide plenty of grit. Feed regularly

and often, but give a little at a time. Have feed cooked and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to it in increased doses. Give milk to drink and put 20 grains of bicarbonate of soda in every quart of drinking water or one-tenth of a grain of arsenite of copper to a pint of drinking water.

Head Lice

Treatment.—Head lice kills thousands of little chicks yearly. Keep on hand all the time a box of Pratts Head Lice Ointment, and use it on your little chicks, and save their lives. Two or three days before the brood should hatch, sprinkle the setting hen thoroughly with Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form).

Heart Trouble

Cause.—This is frequently found in poultry and is caused by fright, sudden changes in temperature, and extreme cold or dampness. The birds usually die quickly or, again, they may be seen to breathe with difficulty, the head being thrown back and appearing very weak.

Treatment.—Where it is seen in a flock, give 2 to 4 grains bicarbonate of soda to each bird daily in the drinking water and use Pratts Poultry Regulator in large quantities in the mash.

Indigestion

Symptoms.—Droppings are yellow and watery, and comb and wattles are a purplish red.

Cause.—Lack of exercise, not enough green food, overfeeding, or badly balanced ration.

Treatment.—Have a clean house, pure water, give cut clover, alfalfa, or other greens daily. Throw grain in clean litter. Give a well-balanced ration with charcoal in it at regular hours, and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to every mash.

Injuries

Treatment.—If comb or wattles are cut or torn, bathe with a solution of 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 20 parts of water, and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or vaseline.

Inflammation of the Oviduct

Symptoms.—Straining; rubbing the abdomen on the ground; the eggs are bloody, or may be misshaped and contain no yolk; comb is pale and plumage is rough.

Cause.—From too frequent laying, from large eggs, too stimulating feed, or from breaking of an egg within this tube.

Treatment.—Give green and cooling feed, avoiding meat. Keep bird quiet and give 20 grains of Epsom salts and 2 grains of bicarbonate of soda, and then $\frac{1}{2}$ drop of tincture of aconite root three times a day. Use Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes.

Inflammation of the Eye

Symptoms.—Swelling of the eyelids, interference with vision, cloudiness of the front of the eyes, and at times total blindness.

Cause.—By parasites, from injury, from irritation, or from taking cold.

Treatment.—If bird is totally blind, destroy it. In milder cases, cleanse the eyelids with warm water, to which has been added 15 grains of boric acid to each ounce of water. Keep the fowl in a darkened, well-ventilated pen, and give nourishing feed with greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Cloudiness over front of the eye can often be cured by dusting it daily with a small quantity of calomel. For simple eye trouble a strong solution of common salt is good.

Jaundice, or the Yellows

Symptoms.—Yellow discoloration of the comb, orifices of the nose and membrane lining the throat and mouth.

Cause.—From derangement of the liver, brought on by lack of exercise, high feeding, and by parasites.

Treatment.—Give a pill of calomel, supply plenty of greens, and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to mash. Throw grain in deep litter to induce exercise. Examine the bird for lice, and if infected, use Pratts Powdered Lice Killer on it, and thoroughly spray or sprinkle the poultry house with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer.

Leg Weakness

Symptoms.—Staggering gait, sitting down to eat, and flapping of wings when walking.

Cause.—In brooder chicks, from badly heated brooder or from poorly balanced ration. In older birds, from exposure, damp house, badly balanced ration, or overfeeding of corn.

Treatment.—Give plenty of cut clover, cabbage, and other greens, green cut bone, and a well-balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Rub legs with tincture of arnica or Pratts Liniment, and put 10 drops of tincture of nuxvomica in each quart of drinking water. Keep house clean and dry.

Limber Neck

Symptoms.—Fowls cannot hold their heads straight; they twist them around and stagger.

Cause.—From eating putrid animal matter.

Treatment.—Put 1 tablespoonful of borax in a pint of water, and give a teaspoonful to the chickens three times a day. Another remedy is to give a pill of asafetida night and morning. Still another is to pour turpentine down the throat to moisten the entire inside of the crop. About fifteen minutes after giving the turpentine, pour warm water down the throat into the crop until it is completely filled, then hold the bird by the feet and gradually work the entire contents of the crop through the mouth. Repeat this washing several times. Then give 2 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in 2 of milk. Keep in a quiet place and feed lightly with mashes and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Lice

No success can be had with poultry if they are troubled with lice. A lousy hen is a poor layer, eats much, but puts on no flesh, and easily falls prey to disease.

Treatment.—If all poultrymen would use Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form) on their poultry, lice would be unknown. It is different and better than many like preparations, being stronger, non-poisonous, has great disinfecting qualities, and positively kills all kinds of chicken lice. If you want to make money from your poultry you can't afford to be without it. Pratts Liquid Lice Killer should also be used in the poultry houses. Lice seek crevices, cracks, openings, etc., that can only be reached by the Liquid Lice Killer. This should be sprayed or sprinkled on perches, nest boxes, drop boards, floors, and inside walls of all poultry



Common Varieties of Poultry
Lice (Highly Magnified)

houses. It not only kills lice, but has great disinfecting qualities. Do not accept a substitute; ask for "Pratts" and get it, or write us. Dr. A. C. Brown, Secretary Board of Health, Mosells, Mo., says: "Pratts Poultry Lice Killer is the most meritorious preparation of its kind I have ever sold or tried. It certainly destroys the lice."

Mr. J. W. Young, Proprietor of Brookside Poultry Yards of Lanesville, Mass., says: "I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for five years and I would not be without it. It does just what you say it will do."

I also use Pratts Lice Killer. For years I used ———, but Pratts Lice Killer is far ahead of it and there is nothing better for hens and little chicks. I also use it to kill worms on my gooseberry bushes and it does the work."

N. I. Gorusch, of Westminster, Md., says: "Pratts Lice Killer is everything that is claimed for it and more too. The people here say it beats anything of the same kind they ever saw."

Leukaemia

Symptoms.—Drowsiness and debility, paleness of the mucous membranes, and of the comb, wattles and skin about the head. There is loss of appetite and the head of the bird is drawn close to the body.

Cause.—From germs taken in with the feed. The germs develop in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Clean up the entire plant thoroughly and disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Whitewash all houses, mixing Dip with the whitewash. Scald all eating and drinking utensils with boiling water and Pratts Dip. Give each sick bird a 2-grain quinine pill. Mix a large dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator in every feed and put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water.

Prevent by having cleanliness, good food, and water, and by using Pratts Dip and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Laryngitis

Symptoms.—Rapid breathing, cough, no appetite, rattling in the throat, and windpipe is inflamed.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Place birds in warm, dry house. Give internally 1 or 2 drops of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant slightly diluted and mix Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water. Give soft gruels with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Mites

Mites—that is, the red mites—put out of business hundreds of poultry farms yearly. They suck the blood of the fowl, it weakens, becomes a prey to disease, and dies.

Look around roosts and in cracks and you are apt to see hundreds of them.

To kill them, every week spray perches, dropping boards, sides of house, and roof near perches with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, powder birds with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, and also add this to the dust bath.

This treatment will save you hundreds of dollars.

Obstruction in the Throat

Cause.—Trying to swallow too large a particle of food.

Treatment.—Pour slowly a teaspoonful of olive oil or sweet oil down the throat and manipulate the throat gently until the substance is worked up the throat and out the mouth.

Obstruction of Rump Gland

Symptoms.—Swelling of gland on rump, which becomes painful. Birds become sluggish.

Treatment.—Empty the gland by a small incision and wash cavity with a solution of 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 60 parts of water, and then apply vaseline.

Pasting Up—Diarrhoea in Chicks

Symptoms.—The vent is clogged, chick is listless, with eyes half shut.

Cause.—Generally, from feeding too soon after chick is hatched. Dampness, chilliness, sloppy and improper food will also cause it.

Chicks should never be fed for at least 48 hours after they are hatched. A longer fast will not hurt them.

Treatment.—Give homeopathic treatment. Podophyllum, a few drops in the drinking water. Remove hardened excretions and anoint parts with vaseline.

Pip

Symptoms.—A drying and hardening at the end of the tongue accompanied by a cough, making a very peculiar noise.

Cause.—Stopping of the nostrils, which compels the chick to breathe through the mouth, the air-passages of the lungs being affected.

Treatment.—Moisten the tongue with glycerine and water several times a day. Keep the fowl warm and well supplied with water. Give bird internally olive oil or castor oil and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Feed soft mash.

Pneumonia

Symptoms.—Panting for breath, dullness, loss of appetite, coughing, discharge of matter tinged with blood from the mouth or nostrils, comb darkened, and plumage ruffled.

Cause.—Colds, exposure, dampness, and bad air.

Treatment.—This disease is often fatal. Put bird in a clean, dry well-ventilated room at once. Give milk and beef-juice with bran, served warm. Give 1 drop of tincture of aconite every three hours. Another remedy is $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of whisky in a little warm water, with 2 or 3 grains of saltpetre and ammonium carbonate every three or four hours. Have a pan of hot water in the room, in which place 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Prevent by keeping house clean, well ventilated, and disinfected with Pratts Dip and giving good rations with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Peritonitis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, fever, restlessness, and painful straining; hot to the touch over the bowels, great weakness, and bird falls on its side with legs drawn up.

Cause.—By injuries or bruises of the abdominal wall, by irritation due to parasites, or by escape of intestinal contents through a hole in the intestines.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. Keep bird in a quiet place and give 1-grain opium pills every four or five hours, or mix 4 drops of tincture of aconite in half a glass of water and give a teaspoonful every five hours. Inject tepid water into the bowels and apply hot cloths to the abdomen, dipping them in hot water and then wrung out. All food should be liquid.

Rheumatism

Symptoms.—Swollen joints, lameness, and contraction of the muscles.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness and from eating too much meat.

Treatment.—Have dry, sunny houses, and feed plenty of green vegetables and cut clover. Put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in each quart of drinking water. Rub joints and legs with Pratts Liniment, extract of witchhazel, or sweet oil. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mash.

Roup

General Symptoms.—Discharges at mouth and nostrils, swelled head, offensive breath, difficult breathing, canker spots, and exhaustion.

Cause.—Exposure to cold, dampness, filthy quarters, or neglect.

Treatment.—Roup is one of the most dangerous, fatal, and contagious of all poultry diseases, and for years nothing seemed to check it. To-day it can be controlled, cured, and stamped out by Pratt's Roup Cure. To quickly cure mild cases of roup, colds, canker, and diphtheria, mix one measureful of Pratt's Roup Cure in one gallon of soft drinking water. For severe cases heat the water after mixing the Roup Cure in it, and dip the heads of the fowls into the solution night and morning. The sick chickens should always be separated from the rest of the flock, and do not let the diseased fowls have access to the regular drinking water. When sores appear, make a swab, moisten the powder, and rub on the sore spots. Disinfect all houses and runs with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant. To prevent roup mix one-half measureful of Pratt's Roup Cure in one gallon of drinking water and allow all the fowls to drink it. Mrs. M. Friedel, of Long Island, N. Y., says: "We had 48 roup chickens. I gave them Pratt's Roup Cure and it cured them all. Before using it I lost 5 or 6 a day."

Mr. Frank Cassaroy, of Nelson, Ga., writes: "I used Pratt's Roup Cure and found it had no equal, having cured every one of my fowls that were affected."

We will agree to refund every penny Pratt's Roup Cure costs you if it fails to cure. Try it at our expense.

Contagious Catarrhal Roup

Symptoms.—There is a thick, sticky, or glutinous discharge from the eyes and nostrils; a yellowish, cheesy matter accumulates in and closes the air-passages, obstructing the breathing; head swells and eyes bulge out; the odor is very offensive, and the fowls are dull and sleepy.

Treatment.—Use Pratt's Roup Cure according to directions and disinfect thoroughly with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.

Diphtheritic Roup

Symptoms.—Grayish patches of false membrane or scabs on the roof of the mouth, which when removed leave a raw surface. Also discharges similar to catarrhal roup and very bad odor.

Treatment.—Use Pratt's Roup Cure as directed above and disinfect with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.

Prevention.—Disinfect regularly with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant. Have houses clean and well ventilated. Give Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily in the mash and put Pratt's Roup Cure in the drinking water every day. One 25-cent package makes 15 gallons of medicine.



**DIPHThERITIC ROUP
PATCHES IN THE MOUTH**

Rattling in the Throat

Cause.—Usually cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Mix 1 part turpentine and 4 parts sweet oil and give 8 to 10 drops daily, and put Pratt's Roup Cure in the drinking water. For red or irritated skin, apply vaseline or Pratt's Healing Ointment.

Sore Head

This is a form of chicken-pox. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect plant with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant. Apply a strong solution of sulphate of zinc or Pratt's Dip to the sores. Put one-half teaspoonful bromide of potassium in 2 quarts of the drinking water. Anoint head with a salve made of 1 part Pratt's Dip to 5 parts vaseline.

Swelled Head

Treatment.—Bathe entire head night and morning with equal parts vinegar and water. Put Pratts Roup Cure in the drinking water and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Scaly Legs

Cause.—By parasites. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Head Lice Ointment according to directions or scrub the legs twice daily with 1 teaspoonful of Pratts Dip to a glass of water and apply a salve of 1 part Pratts Dip to 5 parts vaseline. Spray perches, dropping boards, and house with Pratts Dip.

Tuberculosis (Consumption)

Symptoms.—Rapid loss of weight, and bones protrude, comb becomes pale, and birds are sleepy. Frequently ulcers and tumors appear.

Cause.—By a germ and is very contagious.

Treatment.—Kill and burn all sick birds at once. Clean out every part of poultry house, disinfect with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, and then whitewash. Scald and disinfect all troughs and drinking fountains. Put new litter in the nests and on the floor. Disinfect all runs and yards if possible. Put a few drops of Pratts Dip in all drinking water, feed nourishing food with Pratts Poultry Regulator and breed from only perfectly healthy birds.

Vent Gleet

Symptoms.—Frequent passages of excrement, which is voided in small quantities. There is a white, offensive discharge which collects on the skin and feathers about the vent, causing irritation and inflammation. Membranes are dry, red, and swollen.

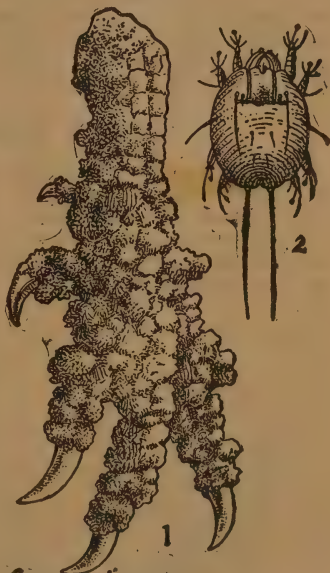
Cause.—By an inflammation of the cloaca.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect with Pratts Dip. Hold the lower part of the bird for one-half hour daily in a bucket of warm water that contains 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda. Then dry the bird and inject into the bowels a teaspoonful of water containing 6 drops of Pratts Dip. Use Pratts Dip 1 part and vaseline 6 parts on sores around vent. Feed mash food containing cut clover and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Worms

Symptoms.—Comb and wattles are pale, the bird is thin, dull and stiff in walking; there is usually diarrhoea.

Treatment.—Dissolve in water used for the mash 2 grains of santonine for each fowl to be treated, then mix castor oil with the mash, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful for each bird. Remove all droppings and spray ground thoroughly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Another remedy is: Put 15 to 20 drops of turpentine in a pint of water and mix with bran and cornmeal. Repeat. Another successful treatment consists



1. SCALY LEGS
2. MITE (MAGNIFIED) THAT
CAUSES IT.

in keeping birds from food for twenty-four hours, then give each one $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoonful of areca nut powder. Give $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of castor oil on following day.

For the tape-worm the best remedy is to give each fowl 6 drops of oil of male fern in 1 teaspoonful of castor oil. Be sure to remove all droppings and disinfect with Pratts Dip.

Wind Puff.

Cause.—Frequently seen in young chicks. Air under the skin causes it to puff. Usually caused by lung trouble.

Treatment.—Puncture the skin and bathe with 1 part Pratts Dip to 10 parts water.

Warts

Treatment.—For warts on fowls' heads, wash with soap and warm water, and a small quantity of Pratts Dip. Wipe dry and anoint daily for a week with 1 part of spirits of turpentine, 1 part cedar oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part carbolic acid.

Egg Eating

Caused by fowls eating an egg that has been dropped and broken on the floor, or from eating egg-shells that have not been crushed. Some fowls can never be cured and had better be killed. If one is caught at it, separate at once, as the habit is contagious. Fill an egg shell with a mixture of mustard and pepper. Another method is to feed a large quantity of broken eggs at a time, which will sicken the fowl and cure the vice; have nest boxes in semidarkness and this vice will usually be prevented.

Feather Eating and Feather Pulling

Caused by closely confining the fowls and allowing them to be idle. Usually cured by giving a ration with a large quantity of greens, cut clover, beef scraps, animal meal, green cut bone, and good sharp grit. Throw all grain in deep, clean litter, and compel the hens to scratch. Hang up a strip of salt pork in the chicken house and let the fowls pick at it. A good remedy is to soak some bitter aloes in alcohol and thoroughly soak the feathers of the denuded birds. Where the skin is sore, treat with 1 part Pratts Dip and 5 parts vaseline.



HOW TO MAKE \$1.50

Next time you need Pratts Poultry Regulator get a 25-pound pail and save \$1.50. The price is 6 cents per pound less than in the smaller packages. This is a saving of \$1.50 on every 25-pound pail.

If you keep but 100 chickens it will pay you to use a 25-pound pail. It costs less than one cent a month per hen. There is even a greater saving on 100-pound bags at 9 cents per pound.

HOW TO MAKE 67 CENTS

You can save 67 cents by buying in 12-pound pails, and if you keep but 50 chickens, it will pay you to use a 12-pound pail.

***Pratts* Free Bureau of Information**

FOR nearly forty years we have been studying poultry and poultry keeping in all its branches, and have accumulated much valuable information. It is impossible in a book to cover every condition or to advise when full details are not at hand. So at our main offices we have a staff of poultry experts whose duty it is to give practical advice on all subjects pertaining to the successful raising of poultry. This service is absolutely free. You don't have to buy anything or fill out a coupon to receive this valuable advice. Simply write, stating as many details as possible. Your letter will be answered at once, and if it does not fully cover what you desire to know, write us again. We want our friends to be successful in the raising of poultry, and to make it pay. We believe conditions were never better for either the beginner or the one who wishes to put his plant on an up-to-date and paying basis. The demand for fine dressed poultry is rapidly increasing, while the demand for guaranteed fresh eggs is double the present supply. Don't be discouraged if success does not come over night. Stick to it and you will win.

Address all letters to

INFORMATION BUREAU

PRATT FOOD CO.

130 WALNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

P. S.—Tell your friends about this free service.

Practical Wrinkles

THE reason that some poultrymen succeed is that they give their birds *time and attention*.

The trinity of successful housing is *dryness, sunshine, and pure air*.

If you hatch with hens, see that they are entirely free from lice and mites, and are well supplied with food, water, and grit.

If incubators are used, don't expect them to run without attention. Know your incubator and its management thoroughly.

Don't feed your newly hatched chicks for at least three days. If you do before this time they will get white diarrhoea.

Lice and mites are death to the poultry business. Use Pratts Lice Killer regularly and give your hens a chance to lay.

Use plenty of litter. If you have a cement floor, cover it with 3 inches of sand, then 5 or 6 inches of litter.

During the moulting season increase the dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Use Pratts Poultry Regulator all the year round. That's the way to secure results that pay. There are poultrymen who buy 500 and 1000 pounds at a time. These men are making money from their poultry.

Never market any but clean eggs. Grade them according to size. Guarantee them absolutely fresh and you can command the highest price. Doctors are continually hunting perfectly fresh eggs for their patients.

Persevere, don't give up, and remember the Pratt Food Company will help you, to the best of their ability, to win.

Pratts,

Poultry Regulator

(Formerly called Pratt's Poultry Food)



This is the original Poultry Regulator, of America, in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

It is entirely different from Pratt's Animal Regulator. It is composed of valuable imported roots, herbs, and barks so blended as to make a perfect regulator, tonic, and gentle stimulant, suited to the constitution of poultry.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator overcomes the difficulties met by every poultryman by regulating the blood, bowels, and digestive organs of all fowls. Thus it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscles, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers, and fertile eggs. It stands unrivaled as an egg-producer, and when regularly used,

the hens lay throughout the year.

It prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg-eating, and unnatural habits. It will also greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and guineas, making them grow bigger and quicker.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator costs but a few cents a week for a big flock, and it pays its cost many times over in the results it produces. Results are immediate and permanent.

Be sure to ask for Pratt's Poultry Regulator, made by "Pratt Food Co."—the original and best Poultry Regulator in America. Do not accept substitutes or imitation preparations.

12-lb. pails, \$1.25; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50; 100-lb. bags, \$9.00; also in packages.

Pratts, Roup Cure



is a scientific preparation in a fine powdered form, and, when mixed with water, is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation, and reducing the fever. A 25c. box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and a 50c. box makes 38 gallons. Its cost is so reasonable that no poultryman can afford to be without it. It not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, canker, catarrh, and diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep diseases away. Where it is used sickness is unknown. Remember a roupy hen never lays.

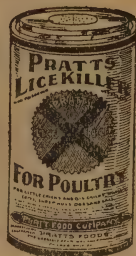
Pratt's Roup Cure is quite different from many so-called roup cures, which may cure a cold, but never a genuine case of roup.

Price, 25c. and 50c. a box. Order to-day. One box may save you hundreds of dollars.

Pratts Lice Killer (Powdered Form)

is entirely unlike any other preparation of the kind on the market to-day, being stronger, and has greater disinfecting qualities.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, sitting hens, and incubator chicks; with it nests, litter, and dust baths are sprinkled. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs that ruin shrubbery, vines, plants, and flowers. Sold in 25c. and 50c. packages.



Pratts Liquid Lice Killer

is the strongest liquid preparation on the market for the destruction of poultry lice and lice on horses, cattle, cows, and hogs; ticks on sheep, and fleas on cats and dogs. It is invaluable for household use, for cleaning and disinfecting drains, sinks, slop pails, cellars, stables, and outhouses.

Sold in 35c., 60c., and \$1.00 cans.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment

causes immediate death to the Head Lice which kill so many thousands of little chicks yearly. Head Lice weaken the chick's health, and a chick in weakened condition easily contracts many other diseases. Pratt's Head Lice Ointment prevents this. It is non-poisonous, and is also the best remedy for Scaly Legs. Sold in 10c. and 25c. tins.



Pratts Gape Remedy

An unfailing, guaranteed remedy for gapes. If used in the drinking water from the start, until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown. Price, 25c. and 50c.



Pratts Hog Worm Powder

Only for hogs, and it is guaranteed to rid hogs of worms or money back. The worms simply cannot exist when our powder is given. Use the powder to prevent worms.

In packages, 50c. and \$1.00.



Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific

No medicine can possibly cure hog cholera in its last stages, but if Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific is given when disease first attacks hogs, a cure will invariably result. It is most valuable as a preventive, and should always be given hogs when cholera becomes prevalent, whether or not they show any signs of disease.

Sold in 50c. packages; also \$2.00 and \$3.50 polished fibre pails.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

The Admitted Grain Saver

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. It is used daily in over 50,000 towns throughout the United States, and sold in every country in the world. Veterinary surgeons, professional breeders, and scientific farmers everywhere require and urge its use. For over 30 years it has been recognized as the most reliable and most effectual Regulator and Tonic for all domestic animals.

Practically all stock to-day are forced to their limit, and as this is an unnatural condition, differing from their ordinary wild life, it is necessary to treat them so as to make up for this added strain and to give them health, strength, and to make them profitable. That is exactly the mission of Pratt's Animal Regulator.

Pratt's Animal Regulator is a regulator and mild tonic. The ingredients consist of pure medicinal roots, herbs, and barks, carefully blended in the exact proportions necessary to gently but surely act on the blood, bowels, liver, and digestive organs of horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. It causes perfect digestion.

Ordinarily a great quantity of food given to stock is wasted on account of imperfect assimilation. Pratt's Animal Regulator stops that at once. The worst run-down animal can be given Pratt's Animal Regulator according to directions, and an improvement will be seen almost at once.

Horses are kept well and strong, their wind improved, and their coat will be sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being always increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use. Just test it; the time is now. 12-lb. pail, \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50; also in 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags and in packages.



Pratt's Conditioner

(Formerly called Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle)

contains precisely the same ingredients as Pratt's Animal Regulator, except that it is more bulky and a larger dose is necessary. Both give exactly the same results, but Pratt's Animal Regulator is more highly concentrated.

Do not confuse Pratt's Animal Regulator or Pratt's Conditioner with the many substitutes put up to resemble it, and to deceive you. Beware of any preparations not stamped with the name "Pratt Food Co."

Pratts, Heave COUGH AND CURE

is a positive remedy for heaves, coughs, colds, and catarrh. A single day's treatment helps the worst case of heaves. Several doses show a vast improvement, and in a few days the cough will stop and the breathing be natural. It tones up the lungs and digestive organs, strengthens and soothes the nerves, and purifies the blood.

Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 packages.



Pratts, Spavin Paste (A Blister)

is the best remedy for any spavin or enlargement that can possibly be removed. Heals without a scar. Full directions with every box. Sold at 50c.

Pratts, Liquid Spavin Remedy

has both a penetrating and counter-irritant effect, and is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Felons, Chilblains, Burns, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and any lameness, bruise, cut or pain; also all cases of Spavin. Can be used to blister or not blister, as required. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



Pratts, Veterinary Colic Cure

has a record of 998 cases of colic cured out of 1000 cases treated. One of the most remarkable remedies known; and, although expensive to prepare, the price is very low.

It is a positive remedy in all cases of flatulent colic (sometimes called bloat), spasmodic colic, gas colic, kidney colic, and acute indigestion. Its action is quick and a cure certain when used according to directions.

Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



Pratts, Distemper and Pink Eye Cure

goes direct to the cause of the disease, purifies the blood, prevents weakening of the internal organs caused by impure blood or poisoned by absorbing the impure matter from the abscesses.

Positively free from poisons; works quickly and thoroughly, and differs entirely from all other so-called "distemper cures," which so often leave the horse with a cough, heaves eruptions, etc. Pratt's Cure cures and leaves no bad after-effects.

Sold at 50c. a bottle. Do not accept substitutes.





Pratt's Liniment

For Man and Beast

acts both as a counter-irritant, drawing out the inflammation, and also as a penetrant. Can be used either to blister or without blistering by regulating the application.

Cures rheumatism, lameness, sprains, bruises, contracted muscles, shoulder or stifled lameness, thrush or canker, cockle joints, sweeney, kicks, sore throat, quinsy, curb, splint, capped hocks, shoe boils, pneumonia, and inflammation of the lungs.

No farmer, horse owner, or live stock owner should be without a bottle. You cannot buy a better liniment at any price. Sold in 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratt's Bag Ointment

is especially valuable for healing "caked udder" in cows, caused by injuries, scratches, blows or kicks, or from being overdistended with milk. If such troubles are not attended to at once, part or all of the udder may be destroyed.

Pratt's Bag Ointment reduces the inflammation and promptly effects a cure. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.



Pratt's Condition Powder

is a mild stimulative, digestive tonic and regulator, acting quickly and beneficially on the blood, bowels, kidneys, and digestive organs, thoroughly renovating them and driving out all diseases. It puts new life and vigor in all live stock, fattens them quickly, and prevents and cures diseases. It supplies just what animals need when kept in confinement and forced for all they can produce.

Sold in 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 packages; also in pails at \$2.00 and \$3.50.

Pratt's Peerless Hoof Ointment

absolutely prevents and cures tender feet, corns, contracted feet, scratches, quarter cracks, seedy toe, pumice foot, founder, sand, and toe cracks, brittle hoofs, and impaired frog.

It is the surest and quickest cure ever made—softens and toughens tender feet like magic. Corns yield to it at once. Be sure to get the genuine. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.



Pratt's Harness Soap

is better than any other foreign or domestic soap made. It lasts longer and is therefore cheaper. Blackens, oils, cleans, polishes, and softens the harness all in one operation. Does not destroy the leather as soaps which contain a large percentage of moisture, rosin, and other cheap ingredients, but preserves and adds lustre and new life to the leather, instead of taking the oil out of it and causing it to rot and crack. Sold in 15c. cakes, 25c. tins, or \$1.00 for 5-lb. tins.



Pratt's Healing Ointment For Man and Beast

This is the most humane preparation ever produced for the quick and thorough cure of all sores, cuts, scratches, grease wounds, burns, scalds, corns, harness and saddle galls, barb-wire-fence cuts, itching of the skin, eczema, and eruptions of any kind. Heals naturally, permanently, and leaves no dangerous scabs. Excellent for human use too. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratt's Healing Powder

A guaranteed remedy for harness galls, sores, grease heel, bleeding ulcers, etc. It will arrest hemorrhage and check blood flow. Dirt and dust cannot get into wounds, as the Powder forms a coating over them. Large 4-ounce, sifting-top, enameled can, 25c.



Pratt's Worm Powder

is a special preparation for the destruction of all kinds of worms in horses, cows, hogs, and sheep. It is purely vegetable, has a strong tonic effect that builds up and helps the animal to regain strength, and is unquestionably the quickest, surest, and most thorough worm-destroyer procurable. Sold in 50c. boxes.

Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant

has received the U. S. Government rating for sheep scab (1 part Dip to 70 parts water). Cures sheep of ticks, foot-rot, and other diseases; cures cattle of mange, ringworm, scabies, ticks, screw worms, warbles, etc.; cures horses of mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, thrush, galls, sores, cuts, wounds, etc.; cures hogs of mange, lice, eczema, fly maggots, prevents cholera; cures dogs of fleas, lice, mange, cuts, ulcers, etc. \$1.00 per gallon. Are you paying more for an inferior Dip?

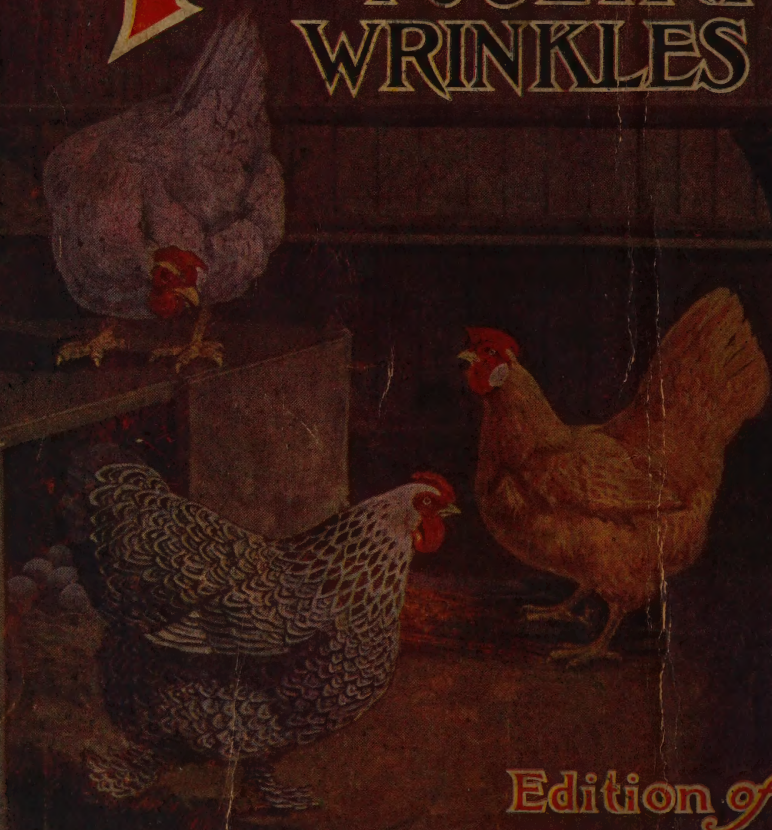


Pratt's Germ-a-thol

is the greatest household disinfectant, deodorizer, detergent (cleaner), insecticide, bactericide, and antiseptic ever produced, and will positively destroy all germ life in stables, houses, and other buildings, utensils, etc. Kills bacteria and removes all bad odors—especially adapted for domestic, medicinal, and all disinfecting purposes. Write for special booklet about it. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts

POULTRY
WRINKLES



Edition of
1911